The New-York Times.

VOL. XX....NO. 6043. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FRANCE--PRUSSIA.

Conditions of Peace Imposed by the Germans.

Cession of Alsace, Lorraine, and Pondicherry Demanded.

How the Bordeaux Government Regards the Armistice.

Candidates for the Presidency of the French Council.

Elections to the National Assembly Ordered.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Three Millions of Rations Sent to Paris by the German Emperor.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Conditions Announced by Germany--No Suggestions from Versailles as to the Council--The German Emperor to Remain Until Peace is Concluded--Transportation of German Soldiers to Alsace Discontinued.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1--10 P. M.--A special telegram to the London Times from Berlin says the conditions of peace prescribed by BISMARCK to FAVRE embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine with Belfort and Metz, the payment of five milliards of francs as indemnity for the expenses of the war, the cession of the colony of Pondicherry and the transfer to the German navy of twenty first-class frigates. M. FAVRE refers those terms to the National Assembly to meet at Bordeaux.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.--Spener's Zeitung, a semi-official journal, declares its belief that an understanding has been established between BISMARCK and FAVRE as to the basis on which negotiations for peace shall proceed.

HAMBURG, Feb. 1.--Prussia declines the suggestions of the neutral Powers in regard to a pacification, and prefers to prescribe herself the conditions of peace.

LONDON, Feb. 1--Evening.--The Daily News asserts positively that the Emperor WILLIAM is expected at Berlin on Wednesday.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.--The telegraphic report that the Emperor WILLIAM is about to return to this city is unfounded. It is unlikely that he will come to Berlin before the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace.

Orders have been given for the discontinuance of the dispatch of troops to France.

THE ARMISTICE.

Dissatisfaction in Bordeaux with M. Favre's Dismissal--The Information Communicated at an Hours--What the Bordeaux Branch of the Government Will Be--Rioting Duped by Gambetta--The Bombardment to Better Conditions.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.--M. GAMBETTA, in a speech sent yesterday in reply to M. FAVRE'S telegram of the 28th, says:

"The country is feverishly anxious, and cannot rest contented with the information given in your despatch. The Government of Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections for the National Assembly without further explanations and without knowing the fate of Paris."

The municipality of Bordeaux has made a protest to the Government against peace upon any dishonorable terms, and imploring the delegation to remain at their post.

LONDON, Feb. 1.--A dispatch from Bordeaux says:

M. GAMBETTA has telegraphed to the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux Government after consultation with "the personage" who is to come from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to instil moderation in the minds of those who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.

A dispatch from Versailles says the armistice has been carried out in the west and north of France without difficulty.

It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the Eastern Departments, and that military operations on the part of Gen. MANTEUFFEL, WERDER, BOURBAKI and GARIBALDI cease today.

A dispatch from Pruntrut, Switzerland, Jan. 31, says the bombardment of Belfort continues.

The Twenty-fourth French Corps has escaped to the southward, but the remainder of BOURBAKI'S army has been cut off, and is being driven to the Swiss frontier.

Candidates Proclaimed--On the Armistice--Another German Trick Exposed--Military Preparations Heard.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.--GAMBETTA has issued a proclamation, saying:

"Frenchmen: Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the enemies a second for the insurrection of our brave troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defense, and for war if necessary, while you install a national Republican Assembly, willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, dignity and integrity of France."

General Chanzy Accepts the Armistice From Yesterday.

LEMANS, Jan. 31.--Gen. CHANZY has accepted the armistice commencing at noon, today.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

What it Will Probably do First--Candidates for the Presidency--The Orleans Princes Candidates.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.--It is believed that the first act of the National Assembly, when it convenes at Bordeaux, will be the nomination of a President of the Council of Ministers forming the Government. MM. FAVRE, GAMBETTA, THIERS, PICARD and GREVY are the probable candidates for the office, and FAVRE, GAMBETTA and THIERS are considered to have greatest chances.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.--The Orleans Princes have resolved to accept of candidatures for the National Assembly, in the belief that if chosen they can return to France, and be no longer prohibited from residence upon her soil. The Duke D'AUMALE will become a candidate for Beauvais, Angouleme, Clermont and Ferrand, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE for Cherbourg, Chateauroux and Brest.

Meetings Ordered by the Bordeaux Government--Appointments of Candidates.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.--The Government at Bordeaux has issued a decree ordering the elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th inst. It disqualifies for election to the Assembly members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as Imperial official candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators or Councillors of State, under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870.

JULES SIMON has arrived here.

HUNGRY PARIS.

Three Millions of Rations Sent to the Citizens by the German Army--The People Suffering--Blood and Horse Flesh Nearly all Eaten Up--Food on the Way from Metz--Famine-Stricken Districts in the City.

LONDON, Feb. 1--The Times of today says that upon the representation of M. FAVRE that Paris was already suffering greatly from want of food, the Emperor ordered that three millions of rations be sent from the German Army to the famishing city.

All trains converging upon Paris are forbidden to carry more travelers, who are excluded from the city, unless they are provided with a special pass from the German authorities. While persons are allowed to leave Paris, the French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admissions to the city.

The Prussians are making colossal efforts to supply the city with breadstuffs, of which there are now sufficient on hand to last till Saturday. The supplies of horse will hold out until the 10th of February.

Great quantities of food have been shipped from Belgium to Paris.

A dispatch from Versailles mentions a report that firing was heard in the Belleville and Villette quarters of Paris yesterday, and says it is feared disturbances have occurred.

Steps Taken Before Formation of a Relief Association.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.--The Association for the relief of suffering France, composed of women, was formed today, and energetic efforts will be made to accomplish the benevolent work contemplated.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

Switzerland Protests Against Violation of Her Territory by German Soldiers--Bourbaki's Army met in Switzerland.

LONDON, Feb. 1.--It is reported that the Government of Switzerland has sent a remonstrance to Berlin against a violation of Swiss Territory by German soldiers.

BOURBAKI'S army has not entered Switzerland. The French commandant at Montreux has, however, asked of the Swiss authorities to be allowed to transport sick French soldiers through Swiss territory, and the request has been granted.

Bourbaki's Army in Switzerland--The Swiss Power to Arrest Them.

LONDON, Feb. 1.--An official dispatch announces that BOURBAKI'S army, 80,000 strong, entered Switzerland today.

The Federal authorities have summoned the Cantons to prepare to interd them.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.--Gen. PLAUTY has passed through Cologne, on his way to London.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Sessions of the Congress to Continue till France Sends a Representative--Austria Preparing for the Worst.

LONDON, Feb. 1.--A dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported there that the London Conference will not close its sessions until France has been represented in its councils.

The Conference will hold another meeting on Friday of this week.

PESTH, Jan. 31.--In the Austro-Hungarian delegation today, Baron DE BEUST delivered a speech in advocacy of an increase of the armaments of the Empire, both military and naval. He distinctly repudiated the idea that the Government was actuated by any policy of revenge for the past, but said that the danger of warlike complications involving Austria was not a phantom peril. The policy of the Empire was peaceful and prudent, but contingencies were possible, and the foreign Powers must learn that Austria is ready for defense.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Russian Military Agent at Paris--Small-Pox in London--The Crops and the Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.--Prince WITTGENSTEIN, who has been appointed the Military Plenipotentiary of Russia to Paris, has started for that city. He will subsequently visit London.

LONDON, Feb. 1.--The ravages of the small-pox are decreasing in London.

Excessive frosts have endangered the crops of all kinds.

American Relations with Germany--An Italian Royal Commission to Rome--The Extraordinary Abstinence.

PESTH, Feb. 1.--Baron VON BEUST, in the course of his speech before the Delegations yesterday, declared that, while the relations of the Empire with Germany were most friendly, no effort would be spared to prevent fear and suspicion and secure mutual respect.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1.--Signor GADDA, Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Royal Commissioner to Rome. The Lieutenancy of Rome is abolished.

The Spanish Army Taking the Oath of Fidelity to the King--The Assassins of Gen. Prim--Illness of the Queen.

MADRID, Jan. 31.--At the grand military parade today, the King was accompanied by Gen. SICKLES, United States Minister, and a brilliant staff of Marshals and Generals, all in grand gala dress. The troops were on the ground seven hours in a blinding snow-storm. Forty thousand men took the oath of fidelity to the King. There was no disturbance.

The Government had important revelations concerning the assassination of PRIM. The principal agent was an old detective of GONZALES BRAVO, who distributed money to the conspirators. Prominent persons, identified with another dynasty, are also implicated.

The Queen is ill, and her arrival is postponed.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ASIA.

Smyrna Partially Inundated--Breaking of the Dykes--Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 1.--A dispatch from Constantinople says the dykes at Smyrna have been destroyed by a torrent, and that a large part of the town was inundated. Many persons were drowned, but the precise number of the victims is unknown.

CUBA.

Provisional Deputation for Public Order of the Wrecked Bark Falkland--The Pirate Adele Pillaged.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.--Ex-Gov. SILVA and Attaché have gone to Spain.... The schooner Agnes arrived at Cardenas yesterday. She brought the crew of the English bark Falkland, of Belfast, from Pensacola; the bark having been lost at Salt Keys. Only two men of the Virginius Anglo expedition remain alive.

CANADA.

Small-Pox in St. John, N. B.--Death of a Canadian Senator.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 1.--The small-pox has broken out here, and is exciting considerable alarm. Vaccination has been generally neglected by a large portion of the population. The disease was introduced by a sailor, who died in a boarding-house, and from which victims the infection sprung. Sixteen cases are reported today.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 1.--Hon. JOHN ROSS, member of the Dominion Senate, died at his residence near Toronto, yesterday. Mr. ROSS was President of the Grand Trunk Railway for ten years, and was a prominent politician and member of several Governments.

REV. MR. CHENEY ON TRIAL.

Resumption of Proceedings Before the Ecclesiastical Court in Chicago--A Paper from Mr. Cheney.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.--The Ecclesiastical Court for the trial of Rev. CHAS. EDWARD CHENEY, rector of Christ Church, met this morning at the Bishop's residence, the assessors and presenters all present, except Rev. Dr. FISHER, who has been chosen Bishop of Arkansas since the last meeting of the Court in 1868. MELVILLE W. FULLER, Geo. W. THOMPSON and M. B. RAUM, as formerly, represented Mr. CHENEY. It will be remembered, that upon the injunction restraining the Court from further proceedings against Mr. CHENEY, was served from the civil Court, the respondent having declined to plead, the Secretary had, on motion of Judge OTIS, just entered the plea of "Not guilty." The presenters were upon the point of introducing their witness. This was on the 23d of July, 1868. The proceedings in the ecclesiastical case were then, till the decision of the Supreme Court should be had. This was made a few days ago, and as is generally known, confirmed the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court. The intention of the presenters is to resume the proceedings at the point where they were interrupted. Mr. FULLER desired to call the attention of the Court to two points. He considered it to be his duty to state them. First, the entry of a plea of not guilty was not such a proceeding as is contemplated by the canons; second, the full Court, as originally constituted, was not present. Dr. FISHER being absent, and the Court had no legal existence.

Judge OTIS replied that, as to the first objection, the Court was competent, and that though the Court has been reduced in numbers it was still a legal and proper Court. He quoted decisions in cases of Courts-martial, in which, though officers had been removed therefrom by sickness or other causes, it was held that the Courts were properly constituted to proceed.

After further argument, the question whether they were competent to continue the trial was submitted to the Court, and they withdrew to determine as to jurisdiction. After a few minutes' absence they returned, and, through the presiding officer announced the following as the decision on the question:

"Against the objection as to the jurisdiction of the Court, because of the absence of one of the members, it is ordered, for the reason that the Court is still an integral one, as far as it does not fall below the number required by section 1, canon 32."

The Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock, and as this closed the reading of the plea of "Not guilty" on behalf of Mr. CHENEY, he desired to submit a paper. Mr. CHENEY then read a paper, in which he admits he has made in the baptismal service the omissions charged, but justifies his action by saying he believes that in making the omissions he has thought he was declining to confirm Christ. He denies the other charges brought against him in the presentment, and claims that under his ordination vows and with Divine aid he has ever earnestly endeavored so perform his duty as a presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal Church. To this Church he has been true, and in loyalty. He only awaited the proper opportunity to make the admission, and if the presentment is drawn charging the facts, and nothing more, he will plead guilty, and the Court and Bishop will have nothing more to do than to pass sentence.

Judge OTIS said the paper would be taken as part of the Court hor of the presbyters, and as the charges were specifically denied there was nothing for the Court to do but proceed with the case, taking the paper in evidence for what it is worth.

Mr. FULLER explained that there was no intention to withhold and recognition of documents as presented.

Mr. JUDD thought there was no option but to proceed with the trial.

The admission of the omissions charged was made more specific, so as to cover the charges in the presentment.

The prosecution then proceed with the introduction of documentary evidence, consisting of the constitution, canons, &c., of the Church.

The Court then adjourned.

Fire in Indianapolis--Several Buildings Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.--The fire, this evening, in F. A. BOTT'S wholesale oil-store, in Meriden-street, caused the destruction of the building and the greater part of the stock; also, the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was in the building. The flames spread to the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. RAMSDELL & GRUNSE, wholesale dealers in tin-ware; only a portion of the stock was saved; the building was burned. The insurance on the stock of oil was $60,000, and by the following Companies: Franklin, Pennsylvania; Phœnix, Hartford; Pacific, San Francisco; and North America. The insurance on the stock of tin-ware was $6,000, by the Security Company of New-York. There was an insurance of $2,000 on the buildings.

Statue of the Late Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts--Harvard College Property--Killed in Machinery--Death of Rev. Dr. Fitch, of Yale College.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.--The marble statue of the late Gov. ANDREW has been placed in a niche of Doric Hall, State-house, prepared for it, and will be unveiled when its formal presentation to the State is made.... The Supreme Court has decided that the Harvard College property, in Boston, is not liable to assessment for the benefit derived by the widening of streets. The decision is based on an old law providing that all estate in Massachusetts appertaining to the college shall be free from civil impositions, taxes and rates.... GEORGE SMITH was shockingly mangled and instantly killed yesterday in Sudbury by being caught in machinery belong.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.--Rev. Dr. E. T. FITCH, Professor of Divinity at Yale College, died last Tuesday night. His funeral will take place on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Weather on Mount Washington--Two Days' Observations.

SUMMIT, MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.--Observations taken at 7 P. M.--Barometer 25.35; thermometer 24°; relative humidity .89; wind south-west; velocity of wind 54 miles per hour. We had a beautiful sunrise this morning. Only the peaks of the higher mountains were above the clouds.

FEB. 1.--Observations taken at 7 P. M.--Barometer 27.65, being a change of .02 since last report; thermometer 18°; relative humidity .81; wind, north-west; velocity of wind two miles per hour. We had rain last night, but it turned cold and a beautiful frostwork began to form. The clouds passed off the mountain at 8 A. M. The sunset today was a complement of the sunrise yesterday. A sea of clouds westward was flooded with light, and along the horizon and far up toward the zenith. The clouds were of a very brilliant hue.

LEGISLATURE.

Sale of Diseased Meat in Massachusetts--Seizure of American Fishing Vessels--Navy-Yard Appropriation--Election of a Senator in West Virginia.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.--In the Senate today, the Committee on Agriculture reported further legislation unnecessary to prevent the sale of diseased meat, and say the disease will soon cease to appear among cattle. In the House, the bill for opening the Public Library and Reading Room on Sundays was discussed.

The subject of the seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters was before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, today. The testimony in regard to the recent seizures, the main facts of which have been published, was presented to the Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.--In the Senate, this morning, the bill to repeal the 43d section of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company act was made the special order for Wednesday next. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company wished to force its passage, but the National Air-line Railroad Company, operating under the 43d section, had a clear majority of the Senate in their favor. A caucus of the Republican Senators was held last night to consider the policy of confirming the Governor's nominations. Justice BRADLEY and Secretary of State KELSEY are the nominees for the positions they now hold. It is generally understood that these nominations will be confirmed. In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the speed of steam vessels in the Passaic River, at Newark, making it not to exceed four miles per hour. The druggists of New-Jersey, known as the Pharmaceutists' Association, are here in session for the purpose of bringing before the Legislature a bill to restrict the sale of poisons, and to regulate the appointment and licensing of druggists and their clerks. The bill is generally considered a fit and proper one to prevent often deadly mistakes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Feb. 1.--The Legislature yesterday elected H. G. DAVIS, Democrat, United States Senator by thirty-one majority to succeed Senator WILLEY.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.--A special dispatch from Little Rock says the name of BROOKS was stricken from the rolls of the Senate yesterday by a vote of 18 to 7. His credentials were subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials. In the House, the articles of impeachment against Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 45 to 20.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.--In the Legislature the strong opposition to Speaker CARR rebuked, yesterday, in his resignation, and in the election of GEORGE W. CARTER, of Ouachita Parish, as Speaker. This result is regarded as a success to the Conservative element. Immediately after the seating of Speaker CARTER, the Democratic members whose seats had been contested were confirmed in their places.

The Railroad Outlook--Operations to Begin This Month.

ASHLAND, Penn., Feb. 1.--It is now understood that operations in the Schuylkill County region will be resumed between the 15th and 20th of February. Several shippers have already issued instructions to their agents in Philadelphia and New-York to receive orders for coal.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.--A child of a German tenor named KRAUS, at Carthage, was killed by taking morphine, yesterday. Each parent charges the other with compelling the child to take it.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.--WM. SCHALLENBERG was this morning sentenced to be hanged, May 18, next, for the murder of his wife some months ago.... GALLENTIN, convicted of manslaughter, will be sentenced to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.--The jury in the case of JOHN WARE, on trial for killing his father at Camden, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Defense relied on the plea of insanity.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.--The Cunard steam-ship Russia is undergoing necessary repairs to her propeller, and will probably be ready to leave for New-York to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.--While a party of workmen were engaged removing a large block of broken glass from a Canal-street window, the glass fell to pieces, cutting the throat of BENJAMIN LEVY, who was passing at the time, killing him immediately.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Force of the Wind.	Direction of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.15	64	.....	Calm.		Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.29	39	.....	Calm.		Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.07	28	N. W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Buffalo	30.08	34	S.	Gentle.		Fair.
Cleveland	30.11	34	S. W.	Gentle.		Fair.
Cheyenne	29.97	12	S. W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Chicago	30.40	30	S. W.	Brisk.		Fair.
Cincinnati	30.06	48	S.			Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	30.40	24	S. W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Detroit	29.80	36	S.	Brisk.		Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	6	W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.16	72	S. E.	Gentle.		Fair.
Carrollville, Wis.	30.40	24	S. W.	Calm.		Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.13	65	S. W.	Gentle.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.38	24	W.	Very brisk.		L. Rain.
New-York	30.16	42	W.	V. gentle.		Clear.
Omaha	30.37	20	N. W.	Brisk.		Fair.
Philadelphia	30.22	40	S.	Gentle.		Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.15	35	N. E.	Gentle.		Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.10	....	....	Calm.		Cloudy.
Portland, N.	30.07	34	....	Calm.		Fair.
San Francisco	31.46	47	....	Calm.		Clear.
Savannah	30.15	67	S.	Brisk.		L. Rain.
St. Louis	30.04	40	E.	Gentle.		Clear.
St. Paul	30.37	20	N.	Gentle.		Clear.
Toledo, O	30.09	32	S. W.	Gentle.		Fair.
Washington	30.17	36	....	Calm.		Cloudy.
Wilmington, N. C.	30.19	50	S. W.	Brisk.		Cloudy.
New London	30.16	39	N.	Gentle.		Clear.
Norfolk	30.16	45	....	Calm.		Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Destruction of Birds by Fire.

At a late hour last night a fire was discovered in the Spanish feathers store of BOURN & SUGDEN, No. 356 Canal-street. It indicated a loss of $1,000 in stock before it was extinguished. A portion of the floor, divided only by a wood partition, was occupied by E. METZGER, bird dealer, in which part were 500 singing birds, of several varieties, and chickens; 35 fowls, which were all killed by the smoke, causing a loss of $100. E. GANTER, ostrich dealer, on the second floor, lost about $200 in damage to stock. The disaster is supposed to have originated from an overheated stove.

The Tweed Statue--Meeting of the Testimonial Association.

The Tweed Testimonial Association held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Oriental Club-rooms in East Broadway, Judge SHANDLEY in the chair, and Ex-Marshal TOOKER acting as Secretary. It was announced by the Judge that a few gentlemen had offered six times amount required for the erection of a statue, $250,000, provided the honor would be continued to them, but he considered it no more than fair that the whole people should have the opportunity of evidencing their estimation of Mr. TWEED, as a friend, statesman and philanthropist," and he had therefore taken the liberty of declining the proffer. On Wednesday next circular appeals would be addressed to every personal and political friend of the Senator, whose name appeared on the books of the Secretary, and, while large amounts would be acceptable, even $1 from an humble admirer of the "Boss" would be gladly received and formally acknowledged. The Judge also said that when the statue was uncovered, which he thought would be in about eighteen months, "New-York City would witness the most imposing popular demonstration ever had within its limits." This was all that could be endured, and the meeting was then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Iron Fleet of the East--Georgia Senators--Steamships Mails--Kansas Pay Bonds--Treasury Tables--A Fruitless Appeal--Secretary's Report--Ex-Gov. Bond--New-Mexico--The Supreme Court--Social Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.--The most liberal measure of economy yet accomplished by Congress was achieved today, by the passage, in the House, of the Senate bill repealing the test oath, so far as it applies to persons who participated in the rebellion, but who are still not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. The debate which came over from yesterday, until at times was very spirited and somewhat disorderly. The Southern Republicans divided on the subject, both Radicals as PORTER and MAYNARD going against it, while PLATT and AYER of Virginia, CLARKE and DEGENER of Texas, and others, favored it. A conspicuous feature of the debate was the speech of LEWIS, the colored member from Georgia, who lectured the rebels severely and honestly, and embraced the time's English. JONES, of Kentucky, got into a wrangle with BUTLER, and was so violent that the Speaker had to rap him down. JONES is the worst enemy to amnesty in the House. The debate took a wide range, and brought up the whole question of the expediency and propriety of amnesty, and an analysis of the vote will show that a majority of the Republicans in the House voted against it. It relieves the very great majority of those who are now prevented from holding office under the Government of the United States by their inability to take the iron-clad oath only, but who are not included in the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment. As an illustration of its effect, the case of Senator MILLER, of Georgia, is in point. He is not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, but as he served in the rebel army he cannot take the iron-clad oath. This bill in effect relieves him of his disabilities, without further legislation. The vote on its passage was--yeas 128, nays 48. The Republican vote for the bill would have been much larger but for the recent developments regarding the condition of affairs in some of the Southern States.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

When the question of admitting Senators from Georgia came up in the Senate today, Mr. SAULSBURY roamed the floor, and evinced his determination to keep it till the Senate would agree to vote. No one but STEWART cared to say anything further, and there was no indication that anybody cared more to hear his new remarks than did SAULSBURY. "Is the Senator from Nevada ready to have peace and take a vote?" inquired SAULSBURY, and no reply being given, making the question personal, he further asked: "Do you think the Senate needs to be enlightened further on this subject by your wisdom?" The SUPPRESSED and emphasis doubled the cutting sarcasm of the language. STEWART turned red and mumbled something about wanting only five minutes. SAULSBURY caught the words, and promised it the Senator from Nevada would only speak five minutes and not relax to him, he would not say another word. So, after STEWART had repeated a point he has been making for the last two days, a vote was taken. PARROW was rejected by a vote of 19 to 35, and the resolution admitting HILL was passed without division. He immediately took the qualified oath of office. Dr. MELLEN, the other Senator, who is surgeon in the rebel army, but never held an office before the war, Hill having no political disabilities to be removed, and yet not being able to take the test oath, there was no provision of law by which he could take his seat, though the Senate had declared him duly elected. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. THURMAN admitting him to a seat on taking the qualified oath, and some discussion followed, when it was postponed. During the day, however, the House passed the Senate bill repealing the test oath in certain cases, and when it has received the signature of the President, Dr. MILLER can take his seat without further legislation other than to declare the legality of his election.

THE INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The Indian Bureau investigation was continued last night, and lasted until 1 o'clock. Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas, was examined as to the payment by the Quapaw Indians to him of $20,000 as a fee for acting as their agent in securing an appropriation of $90,000 for destruction of their property during the war. BOERER, the contractor, who furnished the cattle and transported the supplies to the Whetstone Agency, was also examined, as were several other witnesses. Ex-Secretary COX arrived here this morning, and went before the Committee at the session to-night. Dr. BURLEIGH, Delegate from Dakota, was also examined. The Committee expects to conclude the taking of testimony this week.

THE STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

There was a sharp effort in the Senate today to take up the Steam-ship bills, but a good deal of antagonism arose from the desire of Mr. COLE to pass the Military Academy and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. These bills were taken up and passed by the consent of the subsidy advocates, who then made a second effort. This time a motion for an Executive Session prevailed. It was generally understood that the New-Orleans and Mexico bill should be taken up to-morrow to allow Mr. KELLOGG to make a speech on it, but it has yet to be decided whether the general subject of subsidies shall be considered or not. The principal argument against it is that the time would be lost, since it is impossible to secure concurrent action in both Houses in the limited time of the present Congress remaining.

THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER CONFIRMED.

The Senate had a long Executive Session today on the nomination of Mr. DRUMMOND to the Land Office in place of Jos. WILSON. Mr. DRUMMOND was finally confirmed. The Senate is understood to have been very lain, but the vote showed a very decisive majority in favor of displacing the man of whom the President had suspicions. Only eight votes were recorded against confirmation. The friends of Mr. WILSON first sought a postponement till the 1st of March, promising virtually that he would then resign. This failing, they next tried for a postponement till the 15th of February. The Senate, however, refused to delay longer than to allow his friends to finish what they had to say in his defense. Mr. DRUMMOND is in Iowa, in response to a dispatch from Secretary DELANO, and will probably qualify immediately.

BILLS PASSED.

The House Judiciary Committee today held the floor the greater portion of the day after the disposal of the test-oath question, and a great many bills were reported and passed, though none were of very great public importance.

MCGARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, reported from the Committee adversely to MCGARRAHAN'S claim, and Mr. BINGHAM gave notice of a minority report on the other side.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Ways and Means Committee are still in statu quo on the subject of the income tax on account of the absence of Messrs. BROOKS and MCCARTHY, who are favorable to repeal. There was nothing done at the meeting today. Mr. HOOPER, the Chairman of the Conference Committee, on the part of the House, signifies a desire to further examine the precedents in the case before meeting the conferees from the Senate. Meantime the members of the Senate have canvassed the subject, and almost all the leading lawyers and parliamentarians in that body, including Mr. HARLAN, Mr. SHERMAN and the Vice-President, are of the opinion that the Senate had the right to propose the repeal.

COMMISSIONER CAPRON.

Commissioner CAPRON, of the Agricultural Department, left here today for Kenosha, Wis., being called hither by the intelligence that his son, OSCEOLA CAPRON, is one of the victims of the terrible disaster in the burning of the Holiday House, in that city, yesterday. The young man was alive at last accounts, but hardly expected to recover.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

In consequence of the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to accede to a reduction of fare between Washington and New-York, as requested by the managers of the excursion, the latter have opened a ticket-office in this city. Where tickets are sold from Baltimore to New-York at such rates as to make the fare from here to New-York thirty-five cents less than if through tickets are purchased at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's office.

THE SENATE UNSEATED.

Some injustice was inadvertently done the twenty-one Republicans who voted against Gen. BUTLER'S Panic resolution on Monday, in the House. In the statement that no one opposed it, the motion was one to suspend the rules and pass the resolution, a double-acting, hate-splitting proposition, against which neither opposition nor friends of any kind generally can chance if two-thirds accrue. The yeas and nays show that eight of the New-York Republican members voted against it.

A FLUTTER AMONG THE LADIES.

The women's suffrage advocates, especially the female portion thereof, have been in a decided flutter since yesterday. Judge BINGHAM'S able report on their memorial has upset their equanimity, and WOODHULL is cut in two of the morning papers in a nifty criticism on Mr. BINGHAM'S standing as a constitutional lawyer. Today there was a convocation of the ladies in one of the Capitol committee-rooms, from which men were excluded, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE'S minority report on the subject was under consideration, and this was afterward presided in the House, without even a ripple, and the female caucus dispersed. Mr. BINGHAM tried to have his report set as special order for next Wednesday, but it was objected to.

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. and Mrs. MORGAN are spending a week in Washington, and are the guests of the President and Mrs. GRANT.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SUFFERERS IN EUROPE.

Senator POMEROY, today, offered a substitute for the resolution he proposed yesterday, looking toward aid for the French sufferers by the war in Europe, so as to make it impartial, and include the German sufferers also. There was no opposition to its passage. It was proceeded, however, by a long high-flown preamble, containing something about the "arrest of hostile armies" and "now the battle-cry dies away," with some fulsome adulation of both French and Germans. This was borne through with the resolution, when Mr. SAULSBURY, after enough to be struck with its absurdity and then enough to be careless of hearing anybody's feelings, rose and moved to strike out the preamble. The vote was put at once, and the motion was almost unanimously carried. Mr. POMEROY blushed like a sophomore, whose wings his tutor had clipped for too lofty flights, but said nothing, though he must have felt dreadfully, considering from whom the discipline came.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The annual report of the Attorney-General is just completed, and was sent to Congress today. He says the net earnings of the Department of Justice gives to the Attorney-General the supervision of the various District Attorneys. In the main the country is well served by these officers, who complain of the inadequacy of their compensation. This labor has been much increased in late years, and the Attorney-General knows no work for the public which is so badly paid. The general professional service which these officers perform is of the highest value to the Government. They are opposed by skilful adversaries, and it is essential to the respectability as well as to the interests of the Government that they should be men of high professional character, and the respectability accords as fairness of their compensation and the abolition of the rule which fixes $6,000 as the maximum compensation. The present system has a natural tendency to diminish the zeal of the officer when his maximum is reached, and to tempt him to seek proper incidental allowances. These suggestions are also applicable to Marshals and clerks. He suggests that Congress give to the Department some means of forcing delinquent clerks to obey the law in regard to semi-annual returns of their emoluments, and to compel them to pay into the Treasury all above the maximum. He says it is a question well deserving the attention of Congress whether the Government of the United States should not now provide its own penitentiaries instead of being dependent upon the will of the States in so important a matter, and makes the same recommendation in regard to jails. In the safe keeping of its own prisoners, and the punishment of its own criminals, our Government ought not to be permanently dependent upon the comity of any other Government, however friendly and sympathetic. In regard to the employment of special counsel, he says the regular District Attorneys ought not to be degraded to the rank of secondary counsel for the United States in their respective districts, as they practically are when special counsel appear for the Government in every important case. He suggests that there ought to be some uniform regulation in regard to the amounts and species of property exempted for execution for debts due the United States. And he further suggests that Congress put an end to the diversity in the collection of fines and costs in criminal cases. In some districts the Courts collect them by judgment and execution against the property of the offender, in others by imprisonment until the fine and costs are paid. In conclusion, Mr. AKERMAN regrets that the statistics in his report are so imperfect. Preparation of the report had been delayed until the last moment, in hope of receiving full returns of the business of the United States in the Courts, and the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, as well as those of the several States, but only a comparatively small amount of the information called for has been received.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Benjamin Dewey, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Twenty-fifth District of New-York; Henry E. Rhoades, to be Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy; Lemuel Wilson, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Grand Island, Neb.; Thomas Fletcher, to be Register of Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; H. W. Fisk, to be Receiver of Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; George W. Dennison, to be Register at Little Rock, Ark.; A. A. Rafin, to be Receiver at Camden, Ark.; D. S. Gaff, to be Register at Camden, Ark.

Postmasters--John C. Hinman, at Detroit, Mich.; J. G. Hatchell, at Frankfort, Ky.; George W. Mains, at Rochester, Mass.; J. L. Gerrish, at Mount Morris, Ill.; William G. Brown, at Napa City, Cal.; Orrin Burrs, Catskill, N. Y.; Clinton R. Tyler, at Green Bay, Wis.; Samuel K. Dickson, at Kewanee, Ill.; E. L. Gerrish, at Rollo, Ohio; Sophia A. Jones, at Rockwell, Ill.; W. F. Hollis, Jr., Mason, Ill.; Lizzie Gilman, Pittsfield, Ill.; L. W. Smith, Effingham, Ill.; Norman Parsons, Pendleton, Ill.; Arthur Pantle, Warren, Ill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

WILLIAM DARRAGH to be Commissioner of the General Land Office in place of WILSON removed; LEWIS WARNER, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District of Ohio; JOHN B. MONTEITH, Indian Agent of the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

The Governor of Colorado and the Delegate and Delegate elect from that Territory have addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union, a bill for that purpose having been reported, and giving an account of the resources and population of that country. The temple property, extent of railroads, and gold and silver mines, the latter not to date, so can see. Of the eighteen States admitted since 1850 to 1867,

New York Times, Saturday, February 8, 1873.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

THE WOMEN REMONSTRANTS.

Mr. BOCKINGHAM presented a remonstrance from the women of New-Rochelle against female suffrage; presented petitions against the importation of Chinese upon the Pacific coast.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to provide for the survey of public lands in Oregon, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, also reported back the bill to provide for the survey of lands in aid of the construction of the Oregon and California Railroad, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution in support of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting the several States from making any distinction in the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, also introduced a bill to enforce the provisions of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting the several States from making any distinction in the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide for the survey of lands in aid of the construction of the Oregon and California Railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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Mr. McCREERY, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims for property taken by the military forces of the United States during the late rebellion; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, asked that the Committee on Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the survey of lands in aid of the construction of the Oregon and California Railroad, and that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, said that the Committee on Public Lands had already been discharged from the consideration of the bill, but would have no objection to the reference asked for by the Senator from California.

The bill was referred accordingly.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, asked the same privilege in relation to the bill to provide for the survey of lands in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, said that the bill had been before the Committee on Public Lands, and had been reported back with a recommendation that it pass. He had no objection to the reference asked for by the Senator from California.

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Mr. CASSERLY, of California, asked the same privilege in relation to the bill to provide for the survey of lands in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Parker, Mac. Berry, Mrs. Sefton, and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Broadway, near Fourteenth-st.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Evans, Miss Rosina, Miss Vennum, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Patterson, Miss Mayhew, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Lizzie Kemp.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 24 Sth-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Exhibition now open.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as so early as hour in the day as possible. It received after 12 o'clock, it will be impossible to insert it in the regular edition of the day.

☞ For the safe accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, and 841 3d-av., corner of 51st-st. Also at No. 1,235 Broadway and 424 3d-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DEXTER, MARTIN & CO., Madison, Wis., are the only persons authorized agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. No communication intended for any part of our paper, communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch says the terms of peace offered by the Germans to the French are the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Metz and Belfort and the colony of Pondicherry; the payment of ten millions of francs, and the transfer of twenty first-rate French men-of-war to the German Navy. Thiers M. FAVRE refers to the National Assembly, to meet at Bordeaux. A Florence dispatch says Prussia declines the peace suggestions of neutrals, preferring to prescribe her own conditions. M. GARIBALDI says the Bordeaux Government has ordered the evacuation of the armistice, but cannot order the elections without further explanations and without knowing the fate of Paris. Bordeaux Municipality has made a protest against peace on dishonorable terms. M. GARIBALDI adds that he will announce the determination of the Bordeaux Government after communication with the "personage" from Paris. In the meantime he urges the necessary drilling of the recruits who come in during the armistice. The armistice is said to have been extended to the Eastern Department. Upon the representations of M. FAVRE that Paris was already suffering great want of food, the German Emperor ordered three millions of rations to be sent to the city from the stores of the army. The supply of bread in the city will last only till Saturday, and provisions will be out by the 11th. Great quantities of food are on route from Belgium, and the Germans are making every effort to supply the inhabitants with breadstuffs. It was rendered that firing had been heard in the Belleville and Versailles quarters of Paris on the 31st ult., but disturbances were apprehended. It is denied that the Emperor of Germany is about to return to Berlin. He will probably not return until a definitive peace is concluded. The report that BOURBAKI'S army had entered Switzerland is denied. Permission has been granted the French commandant to transport 1,600 French soldiers through Swiss territory. The Swiss Government has said to have remonstrated with the German Government against violation of Swiss territory by German soldiers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Conference, according to a report in Constantinople, will not close its session until France is represented. The Austrian Foreign Minister, in a speech in Pesth, advocates an increased armament, urging that the danger of warlike complications was not a phantom. The Imperial policy, he said, is peace, but foreign Powers must understand that Austria is ready for defense.... Small-pox is decreasing in London. Frosts have endangered crops of all kinds in England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance against female suffrage from women of New-England, was submitted. Several new bills were introduced, none of which are of importance. Information concerning cotton culture in Brazil, and trade between that country and the United States, was asked for on motion of Mr. SUMNER. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the American people for the sufferers by the European war was adopted, and one expressing sympathy especially for the French, and extending encouragement to them so far as permitted by the laws, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The question of admitting Senators from Georgia was next taken up, and after some debate the resolution admitting JOSHUA HILL was adopted, and that gentleman was sworn in. The debate then proceeded on Mr. TRUMBULL'S proposition to admit Mr. MILLER also, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Consular and West Point Appropriation bills were then passed. A motion to proceed with the Steam-ship Subsidy bills gave rise to some discussion, but no vote was reached at the hour of adjournment.

In the House several bills were reported from Committees and passed. None of these were of special interest. The minority report of the Judiciary Committee on woman suffrage was presented. The bill prescribing an oath of office for persons who participated in the rebellion, but are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment, was taken up, and after considerable debate was passed by a vote of 118 to 38. Its provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed for those whose disabilities have been removed. The principal opposition to the bill was made by Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Mr. LOVE, of Georgia and Mr. PORTER, of Virginia. The debate was at times quite excited, and even disorderly. Messrs. GARFIELD, of Ohio, DAWES, of Massachusetts, and FARNSWORTH, were among the advocates of the bill. The proceedings closed with the appointment of the members of the Conference Committee on the bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to authorize attorneys of the Supreme Court to take affidavits and acknowledgments. The bill amending the act investing in Boards of Supervisors certain powers, and prescribing them fees, was passed. Mr. MURPHY offered resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution in relation to forfeiture of suffrage for crime or bribery. Mr. TWEED asked unanimous consent to these, as they were the Democratic platform, but they went over under the rule. Mr. WOOD also submitted resolutions to amend the Constitution as proposed by the Constitutional Convention, relating to qualification of voters. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The New-York Boys' and Girls' Industrial-school Act bill was published on request; orders was opposed, but was made. Mr. MORRIS declaring that he had letters showing misappropriation of the fund against the Superintendent. It was recommitted to hear the charges. After disposing of the general orders the Senate adjourned. In the House, among the bills passed was that appropriating money to pay for protecting the official canvass of the votes of the State. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of Brooklyn, by providing for a register of conveyances; requiring that railroad company bonds shall be registered; to exempt the law miracles of procuring attorneys from sale under execution; providing that incarcerated witnesses in criminal cases shall, at the end of fourteen days, be examined and discharged, their testimony to be as valid as if given orally; and to establish a Police in Yonkers. A series of amendments to the Constitution, relating to bribery at elections, provoked by the recent Message of the Governor, was offered, and sent to the Judiciary Committee. The matter of executing more general and fewer special laws was debated at length, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. GOODRICH offered a series of resolutions, setting forth the tendency by which the majority report in the Twombly contest was forced upon the House, but the Speaker ruled it out of order. A resolution of welcome to the recently arrived Irish exiles and patriots was laid over, to permit Mr. ARCHER to make a speech on the subject. An amendment to the Constitution providing that a salary of $1,000 be paid to each member of the Legislature and $500 extra to the Speaker, was laid over, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The public debt statement which has just been issued, shows a reduction, during January, of $1,820,000.

The ice on the river, at West Point, is scarcely three inches thick, and is covered with slush and water to the depth of six inches, making the crossing dangerous. Passengers and mails are drawn over on hand sleighs.

CHAS. MCDERMOTT, a coachman, was burned to death on Tuesday night, in a stable owned by Mr. DITTON, on South Broad-street, Philadelphia.

The Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 19 (?15, has passed an order restoring the appropriation for the State Constabulary, from $50,000 to $100,000, as originally reported from the Finances Committee.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the First District of Connecticut, held in Hartford yesterday, Hon. JULIUS L. STRONG, the present Representative, was unanimously renominated for Congress. The Republicans of the Second Congressional District, yesterday, renominated STEPHEN W. KELLOGG.

The cities of SMYRNA, in Asiatic Turkey, have been destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the town inundated and many of the inhabitants drowned.

The Naval Board, of which Vice-Admiral FOWAN is President, to examine into the complaints of officers claiming to have been unjustly treated in the promotions made by Mr. WELLES in 1862, under the act of that date, convened yesterday in Washington.

An Havana dispatch says Ex-Gov. SLAVA and OLIVETA have left there for Spain. The crew of the wrecked English bark *Ballahoo*, which was lost at Salt Keys, have been brought to Havana. Only two of the last party of filibusters remain alive.

The Arkansas Senate, on Tuesday, struck the name of Mr. BROOKS from the roll by a vote of 15 to 7, and referred his credentials to the Committee on Credentials. The impeachment resolution regarding Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON was indefinitely postponed in the House by 48 to 32.

The West Virginia Legislature, on the 31st ult., elected H. G. DAVIS, Democrat, United States Senator to succeed Mr. WILLEY.

Rev. Dr. E. T. FITCH, Professor of Divinity at Yale College, died on Tuesday night in New-Haven.

Small-pox has broken out in St. John, N. B., and sixteen cases are reported up to yesterday.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, a member of the Canadian Senate, died at his residence near Toronto yesterday.

An Ashland, Penn., dispatch says work will begin in the Schuylkill mining region about the 15th or 20th inst.

JOHN HANLON was hanged yesterday in Philadelphia for murder.

How Long Will Protestants Endure?

There is a steady and insensible change going on in this State in the seat of political power, which involves most important consequences, and which our readers ought to carefully weigh. The population of this City and the surrounding counties, owing to immigration and the prolific power of a laboring class, is increasing at an enormous rate. The interior and agricultural counties are growing in a much less rapid degree. It is true that in the last decade our Metropolis has greatly fallen off in growth, compared to the previous; but this has arisen mainly from the fact that the middle classes are transferring themselves to the adjacent counties. The increase of Westchester and Kings is still immense, as compared with that of St. Lawrence and Oneida. It is also the lowest laboring classes which increase the most rapidly, as is the experience everywhere in the civilized world. Our political power follows population, and the result is that the governing power of this portion of the State, and in consequence the whole State is fast centering itself in the ranks of the lowest and most ignorant class of the whole community—the Irish Catholic laborers and tenement-house population of New-York and its vicinity, led by shrewd native demagogues. Each year gives this class a greater numerical value. They work together as a compact battalion under able and audacious leaders. They control in the City administration enormous sums of money. Where they are deficient in votes, they can create them. The timid or the ambitious Americans who have belonged to the same party organization, have not nerve or principle enough to separate themselves from these useful associates, whom socially they despise.

Thus it happens that this accumulation of ignorant voters in one corner of the State controls more and more every year the interior counties. Were it left to itself, it could do little, as even the plundering of the City treasury would soon be checked by the honest yeomanry of the rural districts. But this mass of voters here is in affiliation with a large party in the country, the majority of whom are directly opposed to them in all their ideas and habits. Party links, and the hopes of emolument and office, bind the two opposing wings together, and the Democratic Party of New-York State is simply the tool of the Irish Catholic laborers and their demagogues in this City.

The course the latter have marked out for themselves is simple and clear. They had first to get absolute possession of the government and income of this wealthy capital. This they have done. Next, they aimed at founding the Roman Catholic Church, so that it could not be easily shaken. This they have nearly accomplished by State and City grants of land and moneys. The amounts which the various Romanist churches have received, either from the Common Council or the Legislature, during the past few years, would be incredible, were we not so hardened to such appropriations.

Their next blow was aimed at the free schools, in carrying through the appropriation for "sectarian schools." Though but partially effective, this blow will be repeated either this or some succeeding year, with more complete success. Already some of our Ward schools are supplied entirely with Catholic teachers, and everything is "expurgated" from the books taught which might seem to smack too much of liberty of conscience and of thought. Many of our citizens will undoubtedly see the day—unless some great revolution breaks forth—when the Board of Education of this City will be as thoroughly Roman Catholic as Tammany is now.

The next blow—perhaps the most insulting of all—has been aimed, during this session, in the bill for "hereditary religion." By this it is assumed that every Protestant charity dealing with the orphan paupers of our streets, is engaged in spreading a false religion, and therefore must annually expurgate (or criminate) itself before the Legislature, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense! As a correspondent suggests, the natural amendment to this act would be a provision requiring every Protestant householder to make an annual statement, under oath, that he had never invited his Roman Catholic servants to family devotions, or "otherwise interfered with their religious belief."

These incredible insults to the courage of our Protestant bodies would never be given by these demagogues if our own leaders had not shown themselves in the whole question such utter cowards. When the most eminent public men of the country are afraid to speak a word for one of the grandest events in the history of liberty, because the priests will denounce them before the ignorant Roman rabble, what can be expected but that such tools of the priests as Senator NORTON and his associates, will propose such insulting acts as this in the Senate of the New-York Legislature? If our Protestant bodies do not arise and show some manhood, they will deserve to be thus trampled on and insulted by the delegates of the Catholic masses in these counties. And they may be certain that the treatment they have thus far received from the Tammany Ring is mild and considerate to what is in store for them.

The Democracy, North and South.

Southern Democrats protest against the investigation which a special committee of the Senate has been appointed to conduct, as indicating a disposition to reopen the reconstruction question and exact fresh guarantees. Northern Democrats protest against the contemplated legislation for enforcing a general registration of voters and otherwise finishing the work of the Election law of last session, as an outrage upon the rights of States. Altogether, then, the Democracy are in a protesting mood. They are sorely disgusted with the course of events and the prospects of their party in national affairs.

If anything were needed to vindicate Congress from the accusations preferred at the South, yesterday's action of the House supplies it. The virtual abolition of the test oath is the best possible evidence, not only of the readiness of Congress to remove obstacles created and penalties imposed during the rebellion, but of its desire to re-establish friendly and even cordial relations between the sections. The fact that the Reconstruction Committee reported favorably of the Senate bill, proves that the Committee is willing to let bygones be bygones; and the vote of the House points to the same conclusion. Senator MORTON'S inquiry is in a different direction. It has nothing to do with reconstruction. It deals with the general question of order at the South—with the administration of law, the security of life and property, and other matters that throw light upon the condition of Southern society. There can be no doubt that in certain States lawlessness abounds. There are districts in which life and property are insecure, and in which the sluggishness of local law secures impunity to the offenders. In some localities, crime seems to be invested with a partisan hue—in others, it is more or less the product of things not far removed from social disorganization. The business of the Senate Committee is to bring together positive information in regard to the nature and causes of violence, which here and there renders the authority of the Federal Government little better than a mockery. Why the South should be offended by the investigation, we are unable to comprehend. The Southern people can have no interest in the prevalence of disorder; yet they really identify themselves with it when they decry a proceeding which only the guilty need fear.

The outcry of the Northern Democrats at the prospect of so much Federal legislation as may be necessary to assure the purity of elections, is quite as irrational and quite as suspicious. The right of Congress to regulate all matters connected with Federal elections is undoubted, and more than this it has not attempted. Interference has been absolutely forced upon it. Fraud has become so conspicuous a part of the Democratic machinery in the work of an election, that the General Government must come to the rescue of honest voters, or quietly allow the influences which control at Albany to manifest their potency at Washington. The resistance offered by the Democrats suggests the reflection that they care less for the constitutional rights of States than for the unconstitutional right of organized knaves and ruffians to manage constituencies as Tammany manages New-York.

It is evident that neither in the North nor the South have the Democrats realised the full significance of the lesson taught during the last ten years. The perpetrators of fraudulent naturalization, fraudulent voting, and fraudulent counting of votes in the Northern cities, vainly imagine that State authority will enable them to defy Federal interference. The Southern desperadoes and thieves and general malcontents hug the delusion that the restoration of their States to positions in the Union renders them once more independent of Federal power. In each case there is a very serious mistake. Having guaranteed to its citizens political equality, the General Government is bound to secure to them the free exercise of the franchise. The Election law of last session was the result. If it is necessary to embrace the registration of voters and the full protection of the polls, the requisite provisions will be supplied. There is no inclination to meddle with what properly belongs to the States, but on the other hand there is a firm determination to crush the usurpation and to punish the frauds by which local authority has been made the cover for gross attacks upon the integrity of the General Government. The ballot-box cannot be everlastingly corrupted under the pretense of guarding States' rights.

Nor can States' rights be converted into a pretext for uninterrupted lawlessness in any part of the South. The States have the opportunity of showing themselves capable of protecting, and willing to protect, the lives and property of all classes of their people. If they establish their ability to maintain order, and the due performance of their duties by local Courts and functionaries, Senator MORTON'S Committee need occasion them no anxiety. But if it be found that local authority is negligent or inefficient—that audacious crimes have gone unpunished, and that certain classes of the population are at the mercy of bands of ruffians—it is clear that Congress will not shirk its responsibility. No portion of the Union can be permitted to defy law, and trample on order; and if the crimes that are reported are proved to be the result of any defect in the law, or any remissness in its administration, the General Government will properly provide for the emergency. The duty of protecting law-abiding people overrides the Democratic dogma of States' rights, as the Ku-Klux and their friends will probably discover.

Last Event in Journalism.

It is with great regret that we record a melancholy event in connection with a certain low paper. Some time ago a respectable man named DANA was invited to edit that paper. He complied, and, for six months or so made it tolerably respectable. Under this treatment, however, it failed, and the respectable Mr. DANA retired, or died, it is not quite certain which, although people generally think that he is really gone forever. Then an impostor appeared upon the scene, and, under the name of CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA, began abusing every respectable man in the community, from the President downward. This paid at first, but the public soon grew tired of "blackguardism." It was useless for any one attacked in the *Daily Scamp* to reply, for the editor had this advantage—that nothing could possibly sink him to a lower place in public estimation than he had arrived at through his own acts. To expose his character was as superfluous a piece of work as blackening a chimney.

The spurious DANA, then, could not possibly recover the reputation of the real one. Consequently he attacked private character with greater virulence than ever, until his paper was considered a disgrace to every respectable household. Black-mail was freely levied by him or his subordinates. He began to think that an attack in the *Scamp* was quite fatal to any man's reputation, whereas it only sunk his own lower in the mire than ever. At last he grew afraid to put his head inside the Club to which he belonged, and everybody cut him in the streets—a sad warning to good little boys who wish to grow up a comfort to their parents and a credit to themselves.

A great many respectable people were owners of the *Scamp*, and sometimes were not sorry to see men (or even women) attacked, if they happened to bear a grudge against them. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and Mr. CYRUS FIELD, men who are the admiration of the public, were among these proprietors. But one day a deplorable event happened to the wicked DANA, who had taken the good DANA'S name. He was branded as a cowardly libeler and a professional black-mailer—hard words, but he knew there was no denying them. So he set to work pelting his real or supposed accusers with the nastiest mud he could find in the gutters in front of his house, and they are the dirtiest gutters in all the City. He had long done the same thing to numbers of respectable men. He always said that he did it from "patriotism," thus affording a living illustration of the truth of the old saying, that patriotism is often "the last refuge of a scoundrel." This brings the sorrowful tale down to the present hour.

For several days past the *Scamp* has not had a word to say about Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, Gov. FISH is left unnoticed, Gen. GRANT is not assailed, and what is stranger still, even his wife and children are spared trash insults. This involved a great sacrifice for the impostor DANA, but he had his own reputation to tinker up, and so could no longer wage war on women and children. The receipts from black-mailing fell off to a degree that alarmed the highly-respectable gentlemen who really own the *Scamp*. Even Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG had nothing said about him for nearly a week—an event wholly unprecedented. The real Mr. DANA, now dead and buried, was once a friend of Mr. YOUNG'S, which was a very good reason for Mr. CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA slandering that gentleman.

So at last (to make a long story short) this poor despised man caused it to be made known to the NEW-YORK TIMES that he had thirty or forty paragraphs in type abusing sundry gentlemen who were supposed to be connected with its staff. In these paragraphs he had compressed as many falsehoods as he could, with the help of a large corps of black-mailers, and he announced that he would certainly publish them all next issue—in a word these were the usual threadbare threats. "Pay up or I'll attack you." Unfortunately is a hard case, but we cannot help Mr. DANA out of it. If a bird will foul its own nest, we must leave it to enjoy the scandal. It is of no use this DANA'S sending word to us that he has half a hundred paragraphs in type, because no one employed by us will pay him any money for suppressing them, and this for two reasons, not to mention any better ones. In the first place, he would be sure to take the money, and publish the paragraphs afterward, after his usual custom; in the next place the paragraphs contain nothing but misshapen falsehoods from beginning to end, they cannot possibly injure any one. Now if this man DANA could get any respectable person to say that his slanders are true, it might be different. But this is just where the shoe pinches. This is where Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and the only respectable men who will speak to him, break down. He must, therefore, go on with his pretty little romances. Let him print them all at once, or one at a time, or five in a bunch, or in any other way that his fancy may suggest. Lies can hurt no man—but when it can be said with truth of a journalist that he has wantonly defamed private character, and turned his paper into an instrument of levying black-mail, and sacrificed every honorable friendship he possessed, and earned the distinction of telling more untruths in a more cowardly fashion than any man alive—then indeed his story points a very sad moral. Let the young think of it. The wretched DANA himself is past praying for—but his example may save others from bringing themselves to his dreadful position. That is why we refer to his truly heart-rending case.

Failure of Our State Prison System.

During rather more than twenty-five years the Prison Association of the State of New-York has been engaged in discharging the duties entrusted to them by their charter, "to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline." Practically, the sphere of their inquiries has been co-extensive with the boundaries of the Union, and on the general question of penal discipline and criminal reform, their annual reports are the most reliable guides that we possess. With reference to the prisons of this State, the salutary recommendations of this Association have, from year to year, been pretty consistently disregarded. From time to time, we have seen spasmodic efforts made at Albany to give them the sanction of law, but the management of our larger prisons being regarded there more as a political engine than a social problem of the highest importance, nearly every attempt at reform has fallen short of any practical result. The cardinal reform which has been persistently urged by the Association is the formation of a supervisory Board of Managers, to be substituted for the present Inspectors, who are practically irresponsible and necessarily partisan. Last year the State Senate unanimously sanctioned the introduction of the amendment to the Constitution, which must precede the creation of such a body, but the Assembly failed to take any action upon it. On Friday last Mr. CAULDWELL again offered the resolution of last year to the Senate, and this time its fate was to be "laid over."

The memorial to the Governor lately issued by the Association contains an arraignment of our existing prison management, which is as severe as it is convincing. Their initial charge is against the efficiency of the supervision exercised by the three Inspectors, who, under the existing Constitution, are practically "governors of the prisons and controllers of the system." They exercise the power of appointing some two hundred subordinates, representing gross salaries of about $220,000 a year, and their patronage is, of course, dictated by considerations which have everything to do with strengthening their party, and nothing to do with the right government of the prisons. As the political complexion of the Board changes, so does the character of the subordinates, and a service which pre-eminently requires men of experience and character is liable to a general revolution every two years, to the very obvious detriment of the community, on moral as well as pecuniary grounds. In their carefully-elaborated statistical details, the Executive Committee of the Association make out a very strong case of mismanagement and failure against the existing system of prison management. Our legislators have verbally enunciated the principle that our State Prisons should be made self-supporting, as steadily as they have ignored it in practice. At the outset of the present system, in 1847, the official reports showed an excess of $4,973 of expenditures over earnings, and after a twenty-three years' trial we find the annual deficit has attained the sum of $295,761. In fact, the figures of the Inspectors themselves show that during the period from 1847 to 1869 inclusive, the gross excess of expenditure over revenue has been close on two millions of dollars.

The general importance of the question, and the necessity for immediate action to correct the growing abuses attending frequent changes of Administration, are very strongly urged in the "memorial." Briefly recapitulated, its points are, that prison management involves an annual expenditure of about one million dollars, and the question occurs whether the amount shall be earned by the prisons, or be imposed as a tax upon the people; that no supervisory power exists to determine whether the expenditures made by the Inspectors have been requisite, and have been carried out with a due regard to economy; that the transport of prisoners now costs the State about twenty-five thousand dollars a year, but could readily be done for a quarter of that amount, and that in several well-defined instances the governing power of our prisons has failed to obey the

[illegible] Dr. Guilbert Wrote his "Murder Considered as a Fine Art," the essay was commonly deemed an amusing but rather fantastic freak of imagination. This is funny, thought many readers, but totally incredible. It is magnificent but it is not human nature. Yet precisely such things occur. The inexplicable is by no means lacking in the complex elements that inspire men's actions. An example is just now conspicuous which, if put in a novel, would have been ridiculed as absurd. In our neighbor city of Brooklyn, an unknown miscreant has for some time been distinguishing himself by indulging in a passion as terrible as it is grotesque. Armed with a knife, he prowls about at night in search of young girls; selecting comely ones for choice, and, watching his opportunity, he cuts savagely at their faces. Sometimes the blow falls elsewhere, but the ruffian obviously aims at the head. His object appears to be simply to mutilate, since he never attempts to rob his victims. There have been five authenticated cases of these assaults, the first having occurred in the latter part of November, and the fifth last Saturday night. They have generally occurred in or near Grand and Roebling streets, and the perpetrator, after his attack, always makes off with great swiftness. Quite a panic has been created, especially among working girls, whose business keeps them out after dark; and the Common Council of Brooklyn has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the offender.

The peculiarity about this strange affair is not only that it is unaccompanied by any effort to steal, but that it is so deliberately disposed over considerable intervals of time. It would seem that the guilty person, wishing to enjoy his frightful pastime to the utmost, limits himself with cautious reserve in its indulgence. He apparently lays down for himself a regular plan of operations. Thus, on one night, we may suppose him to reflect, he will slash off some young woman's ear. This being successfully accomplished, he may retire and gloat for a week or two over the exploit. Emerging with fresh gusto, he may determine to leave the pleasure of slitting some other pure girl's cheek, and again retreat to chuckle in his mysterious lair at compassing so exquisite a gratification. To slice off some other victim's lips may furnish, after due repose, the third dish of this extraordinary banquet—and so on. That these things, or things very like them, have been done we know; the motive so far is unfathomable. The theory of insanity is suggested, and no doubt is plausible. The old story says that Malays sometimes "run a muck," as it is called, hacking and stabbing every one they meet; but in such cases they are, we believe, assumed to be not only irresponsible morally, but the subjects of sudden frenzy. While in the paroxysm they are totally bereft of reason. The Brooklyn assassin, on the other hand, if really a monomaniac, has a distinct method in his madness. He invariably addresses the women he approaches as a civil stranger, as if to allay any possible fears, and so get the best chance to do his work in an artistic way. Again, his regard for his personal safety and the artful celerity with which he provides for it, is a decided point of difference. The muck-running Malay takes blows as well as gives them, and seems as regardless of pain as most East Indian devotees. If this Brooklyn stabber is indeed a maniac, his is certainly a very curious kind of lunacy. If he be sane, we remember no case in the records of crime which furnishes a parallel to, or which suggests any intelligent explanation of, his conduct.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Prussian demands upon France are fearfully heavy, so heavy indeed that the illumed vaporing of GARIBALDI seems almost to have an excuse, and even the certain concurrence of the people in anything that promises peace becomes a little doubtful. Alsace and German Lorraine the majority of the French people are doubtless prepared to part with; Metz and Belfort they may resign, though with rather more hesitation; the cession of the town of Pondicherry, their chief Asiatic settlement next to the Imperial acquisitions in Cochin China, will hardly awaken much regret among the nation, and the transfer of twenty frigates might pass without serious opposition. But to be called on to foot the tremendous bill of some two thousand millions of dollars in gold, in addition to their own war expenditure, is calculated to make the people and their Deputies stand somewhat aghast. Now is the time for the friendly offices to be interposed, that have been so liberally promised to France by Powers, great and little. Austria and Italy will, doubtless, throw the weight of their good offices on the side of France, so as to render the terms less onerous, while England will, probably, be greatly exercised about the obvious resolution of Prussia to obtain a footing in India, as well as her declared ambition to become a great naval Power, and may, accordingly, be prepared to mediate with greater decision than heretofore. Our own Government occupies a position less likely to be misunderstood by Prussia than any of the European adjuncts for France, and

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The New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, June 14, 1880.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Situation and Prospects Reconsidered—Revolutionizing—More Unsuccessful Filibustering—War News—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

With the beginning of the cool and dry season, everything pertaining to the revolution has received a new impetus. Both parties speak in the same sanguine manner of success, and each is undoubtedly working hard to obtain it. Military operations, as planned by VALMASEDA since his accession to power, have already begun in the Eastern Department for the past ten days. The combinations to be carried out in the Central Department were joined on the 23d, and on yesterday all columns were to begin their prospective movements, which could only be retarded by the delay caused by the detachment stationed at Palmarito Depot. The Cinco Villas will also soon be ready, and then the Cubans will be compelled to strain every nerve and bring every resource into play, in order to escape the coils of the anaconda which is trying to crush them. If they can hold their own, and if their leaders do not play the part of Gen. DAMIAN MARTINEZ, then it will be time for them to take the offensive, as the present effort of the Spaniards is the best arranged and the strongest that has yet been made.

REINFORCED REVOLUTIONISTS.

Gen. DAMIAN MARTINEZ and Gov. JOSE TARRAZA, who lately surrendered to the Spaniards, have published a regular Spanish-American apostate letter in the *Diario*. That they surrendered can be understood by Anglo-Saxons, but that they should now publish such a document cannot be so well comprehended.

MORE UNSUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTERING.

Another filibustering expedition has come to grief, and if the reports received are true, and they all appear so, it must be confessed that the foolhardiness of those who landed is beyond belief, or else it must be believed that they were betrayed, and hoisted by those on shore. On the 16th, a group of about ten men were seen at the Rosario plantation, near Consolacion del Sur, in the Vuelta Abajo district. The *gendarmes* were notified, and on the morning of the 21st the men were met in the pine woods near the Abra plantation by a Sergeant and four men, who intimated to them to surrender. The demand was answered by a volley. The *gendarmes* returned the fire and killed two men. One of them, a native of the Canary Islands, declared, before dying, that the party was composed of eight men more, that they had come from Key West, and that the other nine were Cubans, commanded by M. FRANCISCO RIVERA. On the same morning a boat was discovered at Consolacion del Norte and captured by the volunteers. It contained forty-five Berdan rifles, forty-five muskets, eleven boxes of ammunition, other materials, and a package of proclamations signed by QUESADA. The proclamations, although published by the Havana journals, has not produced the desired effect. The volunteers have come to arms, instead of the Cubans, and hundreds are searching for the few remaining members of the expedition. Yesterday morning three were again seen, and three more were killed, one of them being their guide, named VARELA, who knew the whole territory. The *Faro de Cuba* now announces that all have been captured; but this requires confirmation.

WAR NEWS.

An engagement has taken place at Pozo Azul, jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus. Nine soldiers and thirty-five Cubans were killed, and many were wounded. Among the Cubans killed, according to the Spanish report, are the famous guerrilla chief Ramon Romano and his second, Ramon Gomez.... The Cubans attacked the town of Zaza, but only wounded a few of their antagonists, who did not wait for further treatment. The insurgents took what they could carry off from the stores, and retired when the Spaniards returned with reinforcements. The Cubans numbered nearly six hundred men, and carried the Spanish civil employes and some others off with them.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Lately several checks sent from the interior to be collected here, had, by some means, been obstructed from the mails and collected by parties who must unquestionably have been in collusion with employes of the Post-office. A watch was set and the party presenting these drafts arrested. His declarations led to the arrest of four Post-office clerks, with Mr. ARTEMIO GIRAU, as the principal, all of whom are connected with this business.... The bells of the Cathedral are tolled every quarter of an hour, and the forts and men-of-war are firing minute-guns in honor of the memory of Gen. PRIM, official information of his death having been received by last steamer from Spain. The small-pox is raging terribly in the town of Cienfuegos, and owing to the popular belief in Cuba that vaccination is irreligious and dangerous, no measures could be taken. The Governor has gone to sea and is now cruising off the Morro, in order to watch that the French merchantmen blockading the port of Havana do not violate the Neutrality laws by coming within Spanish waters.

QUASIMODO.

A TALKING GHOST IN VIRGINIA.

The Reputed Clairvoyance's Own Account of His Mysterious and Vigorous Visitations—How He has Been Tormented for Seven Weeks.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 24, 1871.

Rev. GEORGE C. THRASHER, of Buchanan, was in town today, and being an intimate acquaintance and friend, your correspondent "interviewed" him concerning the mysterious manifestations reported to have occurred at his house. He gave us a detailed account of the whole affair, and from full notes taken at the time we present your readers with the following first-class ghost story:

About seven weeks ago, during Mr. THRASHER'S absence from home, his wife and children heard, about 5 o'clock in the evening, loud talking at the corn-house. Upon seeing out they saw two persons run off, and found that about a peck of corn had been shelled from the crib and poured in a pile on the ground near by. The next evening, about the same hour, they heard a noise in the rear of the kitchen, and upon going out, found that the window had been carefully removed and put inside of the kitchen, and that the cooking utensils and kitchen furniture were scattered over the yard. Mrs. THRASHER distinctly saw two men run off, and two young men who came up at the time also saw them dodging about in the field above. The next evening Mr. THRASHER returned home about dusk and his little boy was telling him of these strange occurrences, when the door of the kitchen was seen to be open, and on examining, the utensils and furniture there were found to be again scattered about the yard.

The next evening, while Mr. THRASHER was in the corn-house shelling corn, he saw a form pass rapidly around the kitchen, but taking it for a servant woman did not pursue. Not long after he went into the house, and upon sending his little boys out they reported that the window of a back-room joining the house had been opened (although securely bolted inside) and a bag taken out and thrown on the ground. Soon after this Mr. THRASHER and his wife went over to call on a neighbor, leaving at home their children (two boys of seven and fourteen) and a little white girl of thirteen, who lives with them. In about ten minutes the children came running to the Hitches had been again turned out of doors, and that they had seen two men run off.

The next evening a dozen young men from the village guarded the house. They saw nothing while on post, but when they went into the house the little girl who was watching at the window reported that two white men jumped over the fence. Instant pursuit was made, and they saw one of the men sitting down in a vacant lot. Rushing in an attempt to surround him they fired five shots at him as he ran off. The next evening and the next the kitchen was served as usual, but no one was seen. On the next evening the visit was made before 4 O'clock, and the kitchen window broken; but notwithstanding there was snow on the ground no tracks or traces of the mysterious visitors were to be found; indeed, no tracks have ever been seen.

The next day Mr. THRASHER removed everything out of the kitchen into the back-room, and since that time nothing about the premises has been moved out of its place, save on one occasion, when a portion of the plaster (for since then only one has been used) being entirely changed.

It, she or he, (which pronoun shall we use?) now began to knock violently at the front or back door. The noise was generally heard from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 5 o'clock in the evening, and would consist of very loud and rapid knocks. Mr. THRASHER would sit in his chamber with the door opening into the passage, and on the first knock would rush out. The knocking would continue until he reached the outer door, but, on throwing it open, he could see no one, although there was no place for some distance in which a man could hide. Every stratagem was resorted to—such as sending parties on each side of the house—but all in vain.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Friday before Christmas the knocking was especially violent and (Mr. THRASHER being absent) Mrs. THRASHER rang a bell, and Dr. WOOD promptly came over, but could see no one. The knocking was continued as before after the Doctor went into the house, and presently a violent noise, sounding like a man jumping up and down on heavy boot-heels, was distinctly heard in the passage. They would rush out to find nothing. These knockings have been heard every day, except three

SHIPPING.

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CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Feb. 11; 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Feb. 18; 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $70 | First Cabin $80
To Cork ..... $60 | To Cork $70
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Passengers also booked to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Havre.
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For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steamships from
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IDAHO, Capt. PEIRCE ..... Feb. 1, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GRENT ..... Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Feb. 22, at 6 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 1, at 10½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. H. J. BRAND. Mar. 8, at 6 A. M.
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Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 6 A. M.
ITALY, GREGAR, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
From Glasgow: Cabin, $75 currency; steerage, $30 currency.
From Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $65 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort, Tuesday, Feb. 7.
LAFAYETTE, Roussat, SATURDAY, Feb. —
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class ..... $150 to $170. Steerage ..... $60.
Including tickets to the interior of North.
These rates include berths, board and all accommodations for the trip.
Steamers sail on the eleventh and twenty-sixth of each month (or the next day if the 11th or 26th falls on Sunday), from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON THE 26TH DAY OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Pier, 4, RISING STAR. Capt. H. P. COMBS, connecting at HONG KONG with the Company's Steamers for Japan and China.
Departure of 26th every month; will touch at Inland Sea and Ports Amoy.
Departure of 11th, CHINA, CHINESE REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 11, 1871, for Japan and China.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and to be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Through rate: Central American and South Pacific Ports will be made at N. Y. Office, Pier 42 N. R., Feb. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage (cabin or steerage), and all further information, apply on the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CREESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 45 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARDNER, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 46 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Saves all commutation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
G. W. LAWTON, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.
No. 329 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TUCKERMAN, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
HERMIACK, Capt. WISE, April 22.
These splendid steamers have all accommodations and sail as St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
W. H. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. T. EDWARDS ..... Feb. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. GEORGE WYLLIE (via Nassau) ..... Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ..... Feb. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Admiralty contract. The new steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SPECIAL AND VERA CRUZ.
Steamer Mail Steamer Mail Steamer
Pier 7 E. R. Pier 7 E. R. Pier 7 E. R.
at 2 P. M. at 2 P. M. at 2 P. M.
direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ..... Tuesday, Feb. 7
CLIFFSIDE, Capt. ..... Saturday, Feb. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. ..... Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 1, N. R. The new steamer JOHN will leave on Feb. 3, Feb. 10 and Feb. 17, for Salem, landing Friday on all points on the Delaware, and Saturday on Delaware River and Bay. Returning leaves Salem Saturday, at 12 M., arrives at the wharf at 7 P. M. Freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Aligre, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class steamship
WHYDAH,
will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4 at 2 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, to be discharged at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 45 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow; leave Pier No. 38 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 128 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
A FIRST-CLASS LOAN.
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last link of this important road was laid to the west of Lansing, thus completing the connection and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis, a distance of 400 miles, over a route which is 40 miles shorter than any other, and which will be the favorite route between the same points.
By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 100 miles, and a large saving effected in time and freight charges.
The Final Mortgage Bonds, now for sale, are, therefore, at cost on the completed road, and are the cheapest issue in interest value in the market. They are equal in intrinsic value to the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and of companies with which one of which will secure a Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock of the road, and by Sinking Funds, and by the proceeds of sales of the Land Grant. The Bonds are further secured by the pledge of the Towns and Counties through which the road passes, which have adopted the system of AIDING THE RAILROADS, and have voted Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 in addition to the Bonds of the road. The territory of the Road is immensely productive, and while deprived entirely of through competition, have been for the past three months in excess of its capacity to move the business offered. The Company is following aggressive measures. No Bonds in the United States can show a better record during the monetary crisis of the past year. Nothing is added to this Narrative way upon the great wheat crop of the past season, which will be moved in large amounts during the winter and spring months. Over 2 million bushels are now waiting transportation at stations on the line of the road. Bonds, coupon or registered, of $1,000, $500 and $100 each, bearing seven per cent gold interest, free of U. S. tax, and principal and interest payable in gold, are now offered at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The Bonds will be sold only in such amounts as may be required by purchasers, and subscriptions will be received in the order of their application.
Subscriptions will be received by the Company at its office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, and by the Company's Agents at Burlington, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Marketed at the rate of $16,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 44 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on approved collateral.
Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY with the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the said Company, for the 1st December, 1870:
Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870, $4,270,690 19
Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870, $4,270,690 19
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870 ..... $2,103,690 29
Returns of premiums and expenses 1,062,998 87
Total amount of marine premiums $7,426,618 75
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.
The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks $6,945,700 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise 2,377,300 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages 317,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at 200,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable 2,909,915 06
Cash in bank 315,125 44
Total amount of assets $14,161,983 49
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the office of the Company, cancelled, and a proper discount, which will amount (in red. scrip) to gold premium; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.
By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	O. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COTT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. COLFORD PURDY,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	G. W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	ROBT. A. HILL,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM E. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WM. BUNKER,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
WM. STURGIS HUNT,	JAS. G. DE FOREST,
HENRY E. ROGERS,	ROBT. L. STUART,
DENNIS PERRINS,	ALEX. V. BLAKE.
JOS. HALLARD, Jr.,	

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due February 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that day at the Government's tax, on presentation, at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The remainder of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.
HENRY E. LOW, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 24, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN-PER-CENT. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 80 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $672,000.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and manufacturers in the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM PARDY, Coal Dealer, 23 West 14th-st.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Pacific-st.
EDGAR M. BROWN, Brown & Hoyer, 239 Broadway.
FAMOUS QUEEN and Budget-st.
PERLEE ROSENTHAL, 236 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 25 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 163 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 33 Leonard-st.
D. B. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, E. C. Wheeler & Co., 401 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
PERLEE ROSENTHAL, H. Rosbarsch & Co., 467 Broadway.
H. B. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & R. T. Burnham, 809 Broadway.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., Root of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Bradleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Bradleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Bro., 49 Gansevoort-st.
WM. PAXON, President.
J. C. HOXON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
NO. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travellers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available every where.
Parcels, light and packages for any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IOWA BONDS.
Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st.,
New-York.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-5.
FOR SALE
CHAS. E. SISTARE,
No. 2 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City is bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$20,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD. Application is invited to the Trustees under the Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1866, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Sinking Fund Bonds issued thereunder. Offers addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the purchase of that portion of the bonds of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at No. 1 Mercer-st., Trinity Building, P. O., New-York, or to R. G. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company, issued to the Undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1868.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in St. Joseph, Mo., on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN
On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate, Mortgages promptly negotiated. Also, on call loans with
JACOB R. CHIFFELD & CO.,
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF THE year 1866 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocery Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Condition and Affairs of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 36 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

A—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—GOOD CITY (not country) bonds. Address, with particulars, C. L. M., station D.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank drafts, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 326 and 328 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,394,345 93.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent, (6 per cent. gold bonds of the St. Louis and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the Eastern Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application on and after that date, free of government tax.
THOS. E. TOOLEN, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on and after Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN D. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FERRY INSURANCE COMPANY, 26 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 15th of February, and the transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
C. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th proximo.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 15th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26 until 31st inst., both inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE MANHATTAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on and after Feb. 6th following, prox., on which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1871.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS $137,000
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE United States Life Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent. on and after 1st of February next, at their office, corner Broadway and 26th-st.
WM. H. BIBLEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise; that the names of the members of such firm, and that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership, is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and the time when the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, } General
JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, } Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

NO. 32 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STOUT, THAYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
LOUIS GERNER.

No. 32 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a banking and commission business.
They will buy and sell on commission all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, and receive deposits from banks, bankers, and others, subject to draft, allowing interest on daily balances.
JOHN R. CECIL,
Late of Lawrence Brts. & Co.
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have agreed and do hereby agree that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between them under the firm name of MAXWELL & BARKER, shall cease and determine on this 31st day of December, 1870, and that the affairs of the firm shall be settled by JOHN MAXWELL, who alone is entitled to liquidate the affairs of said firm and sign its name in liquidation.
JOHN MAXWELL, } General Partners.
ISRAEL A. BARKER, }
JAS. K. DEMILLY, } Special Partners.
CHAS. KELLOGG, }
ISRAEL A. BARKER is now with Messrs. HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & WOOLSEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WOOLSEY retiring from business on account of ill health. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. R. TILLINGHAST,
WM. W. WOOLSEY.
The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name.
WM. R. TILLINGHAST.
No. 6 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., expires this day by limitation.
WM. H. A. WOOD,
ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS,
ISAAC F. WOOD.
The subscribers will continue the publishing and book-selling business under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., by whom all accounts of the late firm will be settled.
WM. H. S. WOOD,
ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS.
Feb. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF WOODWARD & PEARSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued at the same place, No. 12 West 4th-st., corner of Sercomb.
A. P. PEARSE,
SAMUEL DERICKSON.

Nos. 262, 264, 267 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
MR. WILLIAM A. DUGGIS IS ADmitted a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen and children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st., or No. 61 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 23 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Season" and "Sedowa."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of September, 1870.
se15-lawsmTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Yeaw & MacDaniel, No. 120 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1870.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH.
Executors.
d1-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 113 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d3-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d3-lawsmTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can obtain two unfurnished handsome rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with gas; elegant; No. 1,055 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife; private family; terms moderate; 1 block from Madison-square. Inquire on premises, No. 115 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH board; privately opposite; all modern conveniences; French or German family preferred. Inquire on premises, No. 115 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentlemen and wife; gentleman, &c., 38 West 33d-st., between Sixth and Broadway.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, in 1st or 2d flr.; 1 or 2 persons; home and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and Metropolitan Hotels and Madison-sq. Address

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water; parlor, bath, &c.; an unusual home; house and surroundings first-class. Apply at No. 49 East 34th-st.

NO. 224 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d-avs.—Rooms, with or without board; furniture of the highest entirely new.

NO. 28 WEST 15TH-ST.—HANDSOME unfurnished front parlor, with board; private family of gentlemen; will be given rent; location unsurpassed.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED entire floor, with or suite of single, with board; also table board for gentlemen; first-class house, No. 14 Fifth-avenue, Washington-square.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 328 East 26th-st.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable front room, handsomely furnished, for

THE PRESIDENCY.

Organization of the Central Grant Club of this City.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke Elected President—Addresses by Messrs. Spencer, Smith, and Others—Letter from Gen. Kilpatrick—Enthusiastic Demonstration by Gen. Grant.

The delegates elect to the Grand Central Organization Club assembled at the Studio Building, in Fifteenth-street, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, this evening, for the purpose of taking the initiatory measures to-most effectually organize, whereupon Hon. William [illegible], Col. George Bliss, Jr., Gen. [illegible] Pinckney, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Charles S. Spencer, Mr. John D. Lawson, Collector Murphy, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Mr. Thomas E. Berry, Mr. Hudson Kinsley, Major Willard Ballard, Assistant-Attorney H. Delafield Smith, Mr. Harold B. Smith, Mr. McWatters, and others. Tickets of admission were issued to the delegates in order to prevent any one from gaining access to the room, and representatives from the press were excluded from the meeting.

The Club was called to order by Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON, the temporary President made an address, in the course of which he said: Without entering into any extended discussion of the position, organization, or designs of other Republican organizations in this city, I may safely remark at once, that they do not represent or have the confidence of the masses of the party; that but a very small part of its rank and file allied with them in their late proceedings, and that of that small portion the Republicanism of a considerable number is of doubtful quality and recent conversion. It is therefore time that the party in this City was without any central, and but few distinct organizations that were representative of its objects and aims. To supply this great want, this necessity of the party—to have bodies that would command the confidence and support of the party in this City, but of the whole State, and the consolidation of the party in the hands of its true and well-tried friends, are the primary objects, as I understand, that we propose to accomplish in forming this Central and the several District Clubs whose representatives we are.

REMARKS OF MR. SPENCER.

MR. LAWSON'S address was received with hearty applause, and at its conclusion Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I rise for the purpose of nominating for the consideration of the Club a candidate for its permanent Presidency. I propose to nominate a gentleman well known to the members of this Club, and well and favorably and honorably known to the nation. I propose to nominate a gentleman who has already, at the hands of the Republican Party of this City, received the highest honor within their gift. I propose to nominate a gentleman whose name is a synonym with honor, with faith and with integrity. I propose to nominate a gentleman who to-day has the confidence of the President and of the Administration, and I propose to nominate a representative man, whose acceptance of the office will be an assurance to the people of the country that this is indeed the enrolled banner of the community of New-York. I nominate as your permanent President Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, in seconding the nomination said: I beg to second the nomination. The eloquent remarks which have fallen from the lips of the eloquent gentleman who has just sat down, leaves little to be said in regard to the eminent gentleman whose name has been mentioned. When, in 1861, after electing a Republican Legislature, and Governor of the State of New-York, we looked for a person to fill the office of Mayor, the honored name of GEORGE OPDYKE sprang to our lips as the only name that could bear us, and did bear us to victory, and during all the difficulties that sprung up around him, he was true to the principles of the Republican Party and true to the nation, and called to the helm of the ship of this City who could bring it into safe haven. I am glad the nomination has been made, glad that it has been responded to so cordially, and I know his name can but result in a unanimous choice.

MR. OPDYKE ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The nomination was warmly approved by the entire delegation, after which Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS, JAMES OWENS, JAMES WINTHROTTOM, J. J. FOLEY and J. H. GAMBLE were appointed to escort Mr. OPDYKE to the chair.

Subsequently it was resolved on a motion of Mr. DUGANNE, seconded by Mr. SPENCER, to appoint a committee of nine on contested seats; to allow the contestants to vote pending the decisions, and to recognize the Presidents of the various district Grant clubs as *ex officio* members of the central body.

NOMINATION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING proposed Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON for the position of First Vice-President. He spoke of Mr. LAWSON'S devotion to Republicanism, and of his services of all sorts for appointment in political office. Col. DUGANNE seconded Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL as Second Vice President. Mr. RUSSELL, he said, was one that he was sure they all honored for his moral qualities, and his energy and activity and zealous devotion to the interests of the Republican Party. Gen. PINCKNEY moved to appoint a Vice President from each Congressional District. An amendment was offered by Mr. SPENCER, but the resolution was finally rejected.

Col. GEORGE ELIOT, Jr., suggested that the Executive Committee consist of one delegate from each District. Upon motion, after being amended by giving Mr. OPDYKE the power of the appointments, was adopted.

Gen. ARTHUR presented the name of Mr. LEVI P. MORTON, of the firm of MORTON, BLISS & CO., for Treasurer. Hon. WM. A. DARLING named Messrs. PHILIP JOHNSON and JOHN LOMBELL as Secretaries. The nominations were unanimously confirmed, after which Mr. OPDYKE was introduced to the meeting.

MR. OPDYKE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. OPDYKE said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: I return you my grateful thanks for the high distinction you have conferred on me by electing me to the position of presiding officer over this large and influential organization—an organization made up, I am sure, of men who is, of earnest, sincere, devoted Republicans. I think, however, if you had known my deficiencies as a presiding officer, you would have voted down the motion of my friend SPENCER. If this Club shall discharge the arduous duties I expect of it, you will need all the aid you can get from every quarter. For I assume it to be not the humble purpose, intended to devote its efforts in aiding and sustaining the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and also to exert all honorable efforts to secure his re-election. If I am right in the assumption it is unnecessary for me to say that in that labor and in that effort you shall have my hearty co-operation. Why should we not labor for this end? It is to him more than to any other man that our country is indebted for the overthrow of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, and still higher praise that it is to him our country is indebted for the highest recent example of wisdom, purity and economy in the administration of civil affairs. In the face of largely-reduced taxation by the faithful enforcement of the laws, the country has received more revenue than before the reduction was made; and by the enforcement of rigid economy in public expenditures he has created a fund to be applied to the reduction of the national debt. In addition to this, by his moderation and good judgment he has preserved peace at home and abroad without abating a jot or tittle from the honor of our own country. This is the kind of administration we need. This is the kind of statesmanship we are prepared to support and it is thus that the friends of good government everywhere, and certainly every true Republican, stands ready to give his earnest and hearty support. May, more, I venture to say that this illustration of his capacity for administering the Government on the original principle of purity and economy will win from our opponents so many votes as to secure his triumph at the coming election over more glorious than the first. Mr. OPDYKE'S address was received with hearty approbation.

LETTER FROM GEN. KILPATRICK.

The following letter was read from Gen. KILPATRICK:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

Hon. George Opdyke, Chairman Central Grant Club, New-York City.

SIR: I regret very much that my imperative engagement prevents me from being present at the inauguration of the Central Grant Club of the City and County of New-York. No one who has enjoyed facilities for critical observation, can have failed to note how heavily the Administration, in all its essential features, has been indorsed by the great mass of those whom Mr. LINCOLN happily designated as the "plain people," and in the event the knots of disappointed office-seekers who can discern in the re-nomination by an administration which has commanded the confidence of all crimes and "ignoring their merits of crimes," there is also involved a declaration who hold that they should be recognized as party leaders, but who have not been treated with that deference which they deem to be their due, and that be exhibited during and as the jurymembers of the trial.

[illegible] After his duties had left him, he said prayers until 9 o'clock this morning, when he retired, and slept soundly until 8 o'clock, when he arose apparently very much refreshed from a long fast of seventeen days. During which time nothing has crossed his lips, except a trifle of bread and water. His morning he manifested the utmost composure, and joined earnestly with the clergymen in the devotional exercises connected with the preliminary ceremony to the hanging. At the scaffold, while the ropes were being adjusted by the Sheriff, and the white cap placed over his head, HANLON fervently ejaculated, "Jesus forgive me. Holy Mary intercede for me," and continued repeating the same until the drop fell. Father BARRY, at the time the drop fell, was kneeling on the stage leading thereto, fervently praying. In order to prevent the prisoners in the cells witnessing the hanging, pieces of leather were placed over the holes.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE PRISON.

What was a matter quite unusual during executions at the prison, a very large crowd of curious people assembled on the street beyond the front of the forbidding-looking structure. There was not one but knew he could by no possibility obtain a view of the tragic scene, but the attraction of the event which was to take execution took place in the prison yard, in climbing trees that stood back of the main wall, and in clambering on to high roofs on the street opposite, from which just the top of the scaffold could be seen. were all rendered futile by the change of the customary position of the instrument of death from the yard to the northern corridor. The Mayor ordered a large detail of Police to the scene to prevent any disturbance of the peace. Lieut. SMITH, of the Seventeenth District, was in command, and had one hundred and five men, in addition to details from other districts, making the force of about seventy. This great number was far from being actually needed, but was in compliance with a formality which custom had established.

A RAILROAD "UNPLEASANTNESS."

Open Rupture of New-York and Philadelphia Companies with the Baltimore and Ohio Company—No More Passengers Sent Over the Baltimore and Ohio Line—The Sale of Washington Tickets Suspended.

The quarrel between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and New-Jersey Companies, has at last ended in an open rupture and a suspension of all relations between the latter companies and the first-named. The New-Jersey Railroad Company yesterday discontinued the sale of through tickets to the South, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the refusal of that Company to accept the same amount for fare from New-York and New-England passengers that is charged for Baltimore passengers, between Baltimore and Washington. For through passengers from New-York and beyond $1 72 is charged by the Company for fare between Baltimore and Washington, while they charge only $1 50, for the same trip, to Baltimore passengers. The New-Jersey Company have therefore issued arrangements for sending their Southern passengers by the "Bay line" from Baltimore, and passengers for the South-west and West are to be sent over the Pennsylvania Railroad. To Washington passengers tickets to Baltimore are sold at the rate established by the lowest rate that hitherto charged, and the Company also sells by Baltimore and Washington tickets purchased by their agents in Baltimore at the low rate adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, for the exclusive benefit of Baltimore passengers. The traveler will by this accomodation save a considerable sum out of the rate of fare hitherto paid.

This rupture, which was predicted in these columns the week before last, will, of course, injure the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by taking from it nearly all the through trade from the East to the South-west and South. How far it will injure the Company's interests, assumed the aggressive, cannot at present be calculated, but the Baltimore and Ohio threatens vengeance on them, by giving its support to the Air line Railroad bill now before Congress. The Companies north of Baltimore claim that they have only adopted this course for the purpose of reducing fares, after all fair efforts to induce the Baltimore and Ohio Company to join them had failed. Their position is set forth in a circular that was printed yesterday, and is now ready for circulation among passengers and others. It is signed by JOHN L. DENNIS, President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company; WM. H. GARRISON, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and ISAAC HINCKLEY, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. It is as follows:

"For some years past the price of a New-York and Washington ticket has been $6, of which sum the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received $1 72. That Company pays the North for the use of its car service by horse-power in Baltimore and for railroad fare, including a capitation tax of twenty per cent. of the passenger receipts of the Washington Branch. For the same service in Baltimore and for the exorbitant price of twenty-five cents per passenger for a distance of less than one mile and one-tenth, thus leaving its pay for railroad fare, including the capitation tax, at 58c. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, some years since, to pay the capitation tax to the State of Washington, but has extended it from all 128 passengers until last month, and from New-York to Washington it now pays under that date. The capitation tax was formerly paid upon the New-York and Washington passengers by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to the State of Maryland. On the 1st of November, 1868, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company declined to pay this tax, and on the same day ceased to collect it from its passengers passing through Delaware. On or about Dec. 10, 1870, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey declined to pay the tax. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has at once deducted twenty per cent., or thirty cents, from its local rate between Baltimore and Washington, and has thereby reduced the receipts of the Companies north of Baltimore exposed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would at once make the same reduction on the proportion of the through rate between Washington and Baltimore. An example of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company in similar circumstances in 1868. But the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has in fact practically reduced the rate for its passage any of the following terms made by the other Companies: These Companies have since and still offer a $7 ticket, instead of an $8 ticket, and allow the Baltimore and Ohio Company its exorbitant rate for local fare. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has also a local rate as now fixed on the Washington Branch, while the other Companies would receive twenty cents less than their total fares aggregate, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Junction Railroad Company for the Philadelphia transfer of over three miles. These Companies long since offered and tendered an order from Judge SUTHERLAND directing the officers of the Society to show cause on Monday next way he (KELLY) should not be restored to membership. KELLY alleges that he was expelled through malicious reports.

Mr. GUSTAVUS CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, has issued, through Capt. THORNE, Notice to all householders to have hereafter the snow and ice cleared from the side walks in front of their houses, and roofs from their house-roofs, immediately. If the orders are not complied with, complaints against them will be made for violations of the ordinance.

The Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family of the late JAMES WATSON, County Auditor. They also received to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next.

The lottery in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for soldiers' orphans takes place at No. 681 Broadway, on Saturday next. The hour that will be speedily announced. The prizes, 300 in number, and valued collectively at $5,000, consist of a number of articles left over from the Fair.

"Egypt and the Nile," is the title of a lecture, the first of a course of four, to be delivered by Mr. WM. C. PRIME, to-morrow evening, at Association Hall. It is an entertaining and instructive discourse—a statement which it will well repay a large audience to verify.

A finely-drawn map of the bays, harbors, and rivers about New-York, together with the topography of the surrounding country, has just been published by Messrs. Colton & Co., Vesey-street. Many new and valuable features are embraced therein, and the price is said to be very low.

A meeting of the Seventeenth District Grant Club is to be held this evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. Col. JOEL W. MASON is the President of the Club.

The subscriptions for the French Relief Fund received at the *Courier* office during the past week amounted to $845 75, making with the previous subscriptions a total of $33,200 77.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. JOHN LORD, whose popular lectures on the great representatives of modern civilization have attracted so much attention, announces a course of fifteen of these lectures, to be delivered in Brooklyn, in the hall of the Packer Institute. The first lecture will be given there next TUESDAY, at 8 P. M.

There were 201 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week; 40 men, 41 women, 60 boys and 60 girls. Of these 62 died of consumption, 17 of diphtheria, 7 of small-pox, and the remainder of general maladies.

The roof of the packing-house attached to the extensive glass-works of B. B. HAGGERTY, at the corner of Smith and Ninth streets, fell in yesterday morning with an immense crash, and destroyed about $500 worth of glass, besides injuring the building to the extent of $350. The snow is supposed to have caused the catastrophe.

In reply to the notice given by the Corporation Counsel a week ago to the City Railroad Company, that unless they took measures immediately for the better accommodation of the public he would commence action for the annulment of their franchise, Mr. SULLIVAN, the President of the Company, yesterday, published a letter, in which he promises to do all that the city authorities require.

In the case of JACOB V. THROOP *et al.* against The Steam-ship *Pennsylvania*, for the sinking of the bark *Mary A. Throop*, Judge BENEDICT rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiffs yesterday, awarding the following damages: Value of the bark *Mary A. Throop* and her appurtenances, $19,000; freight due on the cargo, $6,434 38; interest, $6,082 17—total, $34,466 50. Costs and disbursements are filed in ten days.

MATTHIAS KEUTH, an employe in the chemical works of MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, on Metropolitan-avenue, E. D., fell down a flight of stairs at his home, on Tuesday night, and broke his neck. Dr. RAFFOLD was in attendance a few minutes after the accident, but found it impossible to do anything to save the life of the victim.

Among the other indications of negligence observable in the recent works of our city officials may be noticed an error in the city maps for 1870. There it will be found that Lafayette-street, running from Gowanus Canal to Van Brunt-street, a distance of two miles, is entirely left out. The people living on the street, however, are soleacing themselves with the reflection that justice will be done them in the Tax Levy.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government, against 2,000 bottles of liquor that were seized in the Eastern District about a month ago, for non-payment of taxes.

Despite the recent raid of the United States authorities upon the illicit distillers of Brooklyn, these versatile gentlemen are now more busy than ever in the work of heaven making.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMES RANTAS, an old colored man, died, in Flushing, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 111 years. RANTAS was originally a slave of JOHN ASPINWALL, and was born in the old Aspinwall House on Broadway, New-York. At the time of the Revolution he was liberated. For over forty years he was ferryman on Flushing Creek, owning a small-boat, by which he transported people across. Up to within a few days RANTAS had full possession of his faculties, remembering every incident of interest which has transpired during the last century, and was a member of the Baptist Church of Flushing.

Mrs. DORRIS DEHNAM, who was committed to the Queen's County Jail some two weeks since by Coroner TEWKSBURY, of Long Island City, for starving her child, a girl of eleven years, was admitted to bail by Judge ARMSTRONG, yesterday, in the sum of $5,000.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice QUARTERMAN, for the arrest of THOMAS MCDERMOTT, charged with stealing from JOSEPH SHILLINGLOCH—the news-dealer who supplies the residents on the line of the Flushing and North-side Railroad with New-York papers—the bundle of papers for College Point. The residents of this village were in great distress on account of the loss of their accustomed morning reading, and as much as fifty cents a newspaper was asked and willingly given for "the loan of a paper."

WM. CONWAY, a resident of Southold, was instantly killed on Saturday evening by the late

SUSAN MURPHY, of Jersey City, was rescued last night by Officer DOYLE, of the 4th precinct. It was proved in the Police Court this morning that she went to show what the deceased went to a store kept by a Mr. LEONARD to get a lamp filled, and in going down the stoop she fell, striking her head against the side-walk. On getting home she was found to be bleeding profusely, and at the invitation of a Mrs. O'DONNELL she was on her way upstairs to her room, when she grew weak and fell backwards, and her head struck against the front door with great force. The woman swooned, and she was carried to her room, where she lingered till Sunday last, when she died. The Jury, after short deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from inflammation of the brain, the result of a fall.

The Jersey City Schuetzen Corps have elected the following officers: Captain, Lieutenant; First Lieutenant, George Schumann; Second Lieutenant, Anton Reuter; Color Sergeant, Henry Schrader; Schuetzen Masters, F. Stiling and L. Bibbins; Orderly Sergeant, Thomas Comerce.

ADAM SCHERER, who was last week charged, by a verdict of a Coroner's jury, with having caused the death of his father-in-law, JOHN MULLAN, in Jersey City, was yesterday discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having failed to indict him. Twenty others who were also in jail awaiting trial, were likewise set at liberty for a similar reason.

During Tuesday night two of the State Prison convicts were discovered by a night watchman in the act of escaping by jumping from the walls. One had succeeded in reaching the ground, when he was captured by a deputy keeper. CUNNINGHAM, the watchman, while trying to prevent the escape of the other, received a severe fall, which has somewhat disabled him.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Richard C. Hooker has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, and Lieut. Edward Terry from the receiving-ship at New-York and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for duty. An army order has been issued limiting the chief of division clerks to 70 in number, and other things, for one Assistant Adjutant-General, or an officer to act in that capacity if none be assigned, and the authorized number of aids-de-camp of the Commanding General of the Army to three. Brevet Lieut.-Col. George L. Andrews, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, and ordered to join his regiment in the Gulf Naval Station. Brevet Rear Admiral Bowan is President, authorized to examine into complaints of officers claiming to have been unjustly treated in the promotions made by Mr. Wells in 1868, under the act of that date, carried into effect and entered upon the duties assigned them. It is understood there are a considerable number of naval officers, who feel aggrieved at the manner in which they were overslaughed by who will take advantage of the authority of the act referred to, for the adjustment of their complaints investigated. Charles H. Poor has been appointed Secretary to Vice Admiral Bowan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4½ P. M.—The official report of the Liverpool Cotton market of to-day says the market is dull, with a downward tendency. The sales were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d. Sales have been made of Cotton on ship account, on a basis of 8 1-16d. for Middling Uplands, Charleston, at seller's option, at 7 15-16c. for Middling Uplands; and on ship named, to sail from New-Orleans in February or March, at seller's option, at 8 7-16d. for Middling Orleans.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—WHEAT active; Amber State and Western, $1 60@1 63; White State and Western, $1 60@1 75; Extra Amber, $1 65@1 70, and Delhi, $1 60@1 65; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 1 State at $1 75; 400 bushels Treadwell at $1 70, and 600 Bushels White at $1 70. RYE in limited supply and nominal. BARLEY quiet and steady; sales, 1,000 bushels State at 90c. CORN active; Western Mixed, 55c.@56c. for New; 57c. for Old, and 57c.@60c. for round Yellow. BARLEY active; receipts small; Two-rowed State, 75c.@80c.; Four-rowed State, 85c.@87c., and Canada West, 90c.@$1 15, the figures covering the entire sales of the week, and the market closing strong. BARLEY-MALT not very active; Two-rowed State, City made, $1 10; Six-rowed do., $1 05@1 10. OATS dull and heavy; sales, 1,000 bushels State at 52c. RYE quiet at 95c. WHISKY steady at 90c. TOBACCO steady and firm; Seed Leaf unchanged. OATS dull at 52@52c. Dry-salt MEATS dull; Loose Bulk Clear Sides, 71c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c., loose. LARD dull. HOGS lower; sales at $7 40@$7 75. RECEIPTS—7,600 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—TOBACCO firm; sales 26 hhds. trash to good at $5 25@$6 75; low to medium Leaf, $7@$12 25. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN scarce and firm. WHEAT dull; White, $1 60@1 65; Red, $1 50@1 55. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13½d. Bulk MEATS—Sides, 8½c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. WHISKY dull; sales, 100 bbls. at 90c. LARD—Tierces, 13c.; Kegs, 14½c. Sales of 250,000 lbs. bulk sides, loose, on the spot, at 8c. WHISKY, 90c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—COTTON steady at 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,400 bales; shipments, 1,100 bales. FLOUR steady at $6 25@$7. CORN firm and scarce at 60c. LARD quiet at 12c. BACON firm and scarce; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Rib MEATS, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—FLOUR—Extra Spring declined 25c. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 32; No. 2, $1 22. OATS and BARLEY nominal. CORN declining; No. 2 Mixed, 52c. RYE, No. 1, 72c. Sales, 20,000 bushels at $1 31. Delayed HOGS steady at $6 90. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. No Shipments.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—COTTON unchanged. COFFEE—Rio, 14½c. SUGAR firm; sales of 300 hhds. Cuba Refining, 7¾c.@8¾c.; 200 bbls. do. do. Crushed, 9¾c.@10c.; 400 bbls. do. do. Powdered, 9¾c.@10c.; and 400 Molasses was sold at 32c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $22. LARD, 13c. FLOUR very active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 60@$1 65. CORN dull; Yellow, 62c.@63c.; Mixed, Western, 62c.@63c. OATS, 55c.@60c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 14¾c.@15c. Receipts, 261, 11,705 bales; gross, 12,227 bales; exports, to Cork, 1,707 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 52,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—COTTON quiet; holders firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,622 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,512 bales; coastwise, 2,500 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 39,000 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 46; No. 2 Red, nominally $1 34. CORN declining; sales at 60c. OATS steady at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude less firm at 9½@10c.; Refined steady at 34½c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,016 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 307 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 46,644 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—COTTON firm at lower rates; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,303 bales; exports, to

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

ALFRED SANFORD, a colored boy, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of shooting a young woman named ANNA ROSEMAN, residing on Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. It appeared that about two months ago, the prisoner and another had a fight, and the former being worsted in the affray, discharged a pistol-shot at his opponent. The ball missing its aim, struck Miss ROSEMAN on the shoulder, causing a wound from the effects of which she was confined to her room for two months. SANFORD was committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a German named FREDERICK ROEDER was committed to answer on a charge of grossly insulting Mrs. RAVACH, wife of the keeper of the City Prison, in an Eighth-avenue car, some weeks since. It was for resenting the insult offered to Mrs. LYNCH that Mr. JOHN A. BERRIAN, son of Commissioner BERRIAN, was arrested on a charge of feloniously assaulting a Police officer, for which offense he underwent the trial, from which the case the charge was immediately dismissed.

The Fenians held their usual levee yesterday at Sweeney's Hotel, and received a number of their friends, but no delegations were presented. The grand reception will take place as soon as the streets are in a condition for marching. The exiles announce over the signature of JOHN MCGLINN, their Secretary, that they have positively declined the invitation of Mr. HAWKES to be present at the "Grand Concert," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Feb. 6. The money offered has also been firmly but respectfully declined. Mlle. ROSA D' ERNA (Miss Rose O'TOOLE) has tendered a vocal entertainment, which will doubtless be accepted.

The first annual ball of the New-York Curling Club, which took place last night at Apollo Hall, was most successful in every respect. The attendance was large, and the costume of the ladies was all that could be desired. The Club numbers fifty members, the majority of whom are Scotchmen. The officers are: WM. FERGUSON, President; A. McConochie, Vice-President; Wm. McCraith, Secretary; John Patterson, Treasurer, and John C. McQuhae, Executive Member. Mr. Spence Garvie acted as Chairman of the Floor Committee, and Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

On Friday night last Wm. Ross, a carpenter, residing then on the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, crept under the bed of PHILIP DONOHOE, who resided in the same house, and remained secreted there till DONOHOE went to bed and fell asleep. He then stole the sleeping man's clothes and $10 in money. ROSS was arrested on Tuesday night by Officer LARKIN, who found a set of burglars' tools in his possession. The prisoner was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and was committed in default of bail.

The third anniversary of the De La Salle Catholic Association conducted with the De La Salle Institute, was held last evening at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a very large and interested assemblage. The exercises comprised musical selections by the graduates of the Institute, orations on popular subjects, &c., and the rounds was crowned with the presentation of the first premium, a gold medal, to John [illegible]

[illegible] a charge of breaking into the store of Mrs. ANN H. BODYER, of No. 318 Front-street, and stealing saddlery worth $40. ANNE SMITH, Miss MARTHA WALSH was also committed for stealing a pocket-book containing a [illegible] of money from Mrs. A. [illegible], of No. 222 Vesey-street. Many new and valuable features are embraced therein, and the price is said to be very low.

Emmanuel Church, Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, will be opened for divine service this evening, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Muhlenberg, Rogers, Dewey, Crooke, J. Hyatt Smith and Henry Ward Beecher. Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL and Rev. MASON GALLAGHER are associate rectors of the church.

Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision, yesterday, on a motion brought by E. ZEIS and others, bankrupts, for the setting aside of the appointment of a certain gentleman as trustee in the case. It was claimed that his sonin was likely to be biased, because he was related to one of the principal creditors. The motion was denied on various grounds.

CHARLES D. VANDERPOOL, alias Brockway, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer the charge of forgery. The details of the case were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

BENJAMIN CUMAN, aged fifty-five, and a native of Madeira, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained on Saturday by the explosion of the boiler on board the steamship *Phoenix*, at Sandy Hook. Coroner YOUNG will hold an inquest.

The Government testimony against JOSEPH, EDWARD and ALBERT SCHEIDER, tobacco dealers, charged with having committed frauds on the revenue, has been concluded, and an adjournment has been taken in the case to enable the defense to introduce evidence.

WILLIAM KELLY, an expelled member of a Father Matthew Temperance Society, has obtained an order from Judge SUTHERLAND directing the officers of the Society to show cause on Monday next way he (KELLY) should not be restored to membership. KELLY alleges that he was expelled through malicious reports.

Mr. GUSTAVUS CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, has issued, through Capt. THORNE, Notice to all householders to have hereafter the snow and ice cleared from the side walks in front of their houses, and roofs from their house-roofs, immediately. If the orders are not complied with, complaints against them will be made for violations of the ordinance.

The Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family of the late JAMES WATSON, County Auditor. They also received to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next.

The lottery in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for soldiers' orphans takes place at No. 681 Broadway, on Saturday next. The hour that will be speedily announced. The prizes, 300 in number, and valued collectively at $5,000, consist of a number of articles left over from the Fair.

"Egypt and the Nile," is the title of a lecture, the first of a course of four, to be delivered by Mr. WM. C. PRIME, to-morrow evening, at Association Hall. It is an entertaining and instructive discourse—a statement which it will well repay a large audience to verify.

A finely-drawn map of the bays, harbors, and rivers about New-York, together with the topography of the surrounding country, has just been published by Messrs. Colton & Co., Vesey-street. Many new and valuable features are embraced therein, and the price is said to be very low.

A meeting of the Seventeenth District Grant Club is to be held this evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. Col. JOEL W. MASON is the President of the Club.

The subscriptions for the French Relief Fund received at the *Courier* office during the past week amounted to $845 75, making with the previous subscriptions a total of $33,200 77.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. JOHN LORD, whose popular lectures on the great representatives of modern civilization have attracted so much attention, announces a course of fifteen of these lectures, to be delivered in Brooklyn, in the hall of the Packer Institute. The first lecture will be given there next TUESDAY, at 8 P. M.

There were 201 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week; 40 men, 41 women, 60 boys and 60 girls. Of these 62 died of consumption, 17 of diphtheria, 7 of small-pox, and the remainder of general maladies.

The roof of the packing-house attached to the extensive glass-works of B. B. HAGGERTY, at the corner of Smith and Ninth streets, fell in yesterday morning with an immense crash, and destroyed about $500 worth of glass, besides injuring the building to the extent of $350. The snow is supposed to have caused the catastrophe.

In reply to the notice given by the Corporation Counsel a week ago to the City Railroad Company, that unless they took measures immediately for the better accommodation of the public he would commence action for the annulment of their franchise, Mr. SULLIVAN, the President of the Company, yesterday, published a letter, in which he promises to do all that the city authorities require.

In the case of JACOB V. THROOP *et al.* against The Steam-ship *Pennsylvania*, for the sinking of the bark *Mary A. Throop*, Judge BENEDICT rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, yesterday, awarding the following damages: Value of the bark *Mary A. Throop* and her appurtenances, $19,000; freight due on the cargo, $6,434 38; interest, $6,082 17—total, $34,466 50. Costs and disbursements are filed in ten days.

MATTHIAS KEUTH, an employe in the chemical works of MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, on Metropolitan-avenue, E. D., fell down a flight of stairs at his home, on Tuesday night, and broke his neck. Dr. RAFFOLD was in attendance a few minutes after the accident, but found it impossible to do anything to save the life of the victim.

Among the other indications of negligence observable in the recent works of our city officials may be noticed an error in the city maps for 1870. There it will be found that Lafayette-street, running from Gowanus Canal to Van Brunt-street, a distance of two miles, is entirely left out. The people living on the street, however, are soleacing themselves with the reflection that justice will be done them in the Tax Levy.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government, against 2,000 bottles of liquor that were seized in the Eastern District about a month ago, for non-payment of taxes.

Despite the recent raid of the United States authorities upon the illicit distillers of Brooklyn, these versatile gentlemen are now more busy than ever in the work of heaven making.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMES RANTAS, an old colored man, died, in Flushing, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 111 years. RANTAS was originally a slave of JOHN ASPINWALL, and was born in the old Aspinwall House on Broadway, New-York. At the time of the Revolution he was liberated. For over forty years he was ferryman on Flushing Creek, owning a small-boat, by which he transported people across. Up to within a few days RANTAS had full possession of his faculties, remembering every incident of interest which has transpired during the last century, and was a member of the Baptist Church of Flushing.

Mrs. DORRIS DEHNAM, who was committed to the Queen's County Jail some two weeks since by Coroner TEWKSBURY, of Long Island City, for starving her child, a girl of eleven years, was admitted to bail by Judge ARMSTRONG, yesterday, in the sum of $5,000.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice QUARTERMAN, for the arrest of THOMAS MCDERMOTT, charged with stealing from JOSEPH SHILLINGLOCH—the news-dealer who supplies the residents on the line of the Flushing and North-side Railroad with New-York papers—the bundle of papers for College Point. The residents of this village were in great distress on account of the loss of their accustomed morning reading, and as much as fifty cents a newspaper was asked and willingly given for "the loan of a paper."

WM. CONWAY, a resident of Southold, was instantly killed on Saturday evening by the late